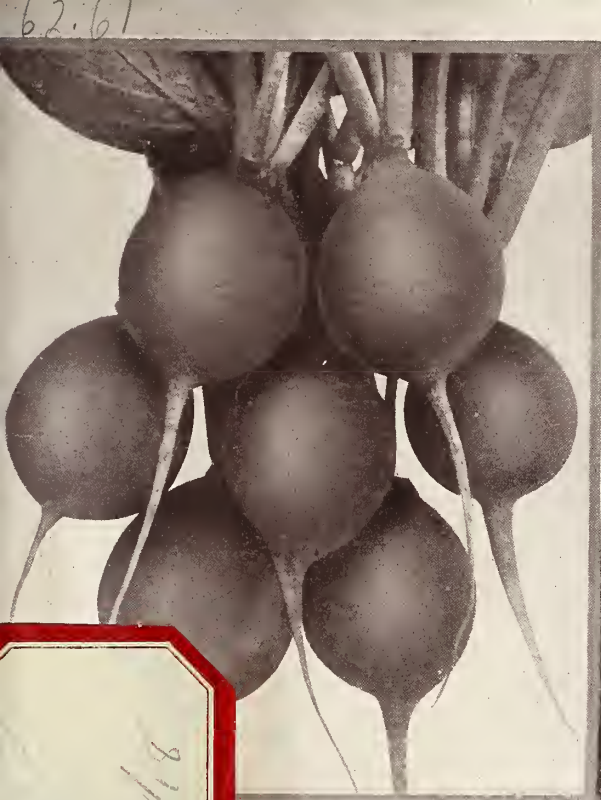


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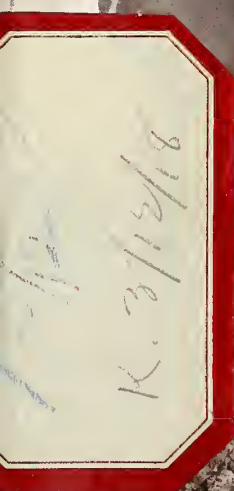
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1918

GORDINIER'S Big Country Store

Catalogue of
SEEDS ~ BULBS ~ PLANTS



H. W. GORDINIER & SONS COMPANY

SEEDSMEN

FRANKLIN SQUARE, TROY, NEW YORK.

BY MAIL

YOU CAN ORDER
YOUR SEEDS FROM

GORDINIER'S FOR GORDINIER HAS
A PERFECT SYSTEM

SEE HOW IT WORKS

DROP YOUR ORDER IN ANY LETTER BOX, ANY
POST OFFICE, OR HAND IT TO ANY LETTER
CARRIER ANYWHERE IN THE COUNTRY

IT WILL BE CARRIED QUICKLY TO

H. W. GORDINIER'S OFFICE AT TROY, N. Y.
WHERE IT WILL BE ENTERED ON SHIPPING BLANKS FOR
IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. THESE ORDERS ARE COLLECTED
FOUR TIMES A DAY AND

RUSHED BY MESSENGERS OR TELEPHONED TO

GORDINIER'S BIG STORE HOUSE ON GREEN ISLAND. HERE MEN ARE READY
TO PACK THE ORDER, OTHERS LOAD IT ON WAGONS OR IN CARS THAT
RUN DIRECT TO THE BUILDING, AND YOUR ORDER IS ON ITS WAY.
THIS STOREHOUSE IS CONNECTED WITH

D. & H. R. R.

N. Y. C. R. R.

B. & M. R. R.

B. & A. R. R.

ALL EXPRESS
COMPANIES

ALL BOAT
LINES

ELECTRIC
EXPRESS

If you are too busy to come to Troy, just mail your order, and it will be shipped quickly and accurately.

DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING

Goods by Mail. While we are always glad to have our customers come to our store and inspect the goods for themselves, where they live at a convenient distance, we realize that we can only see a very small majority of our customers, as they extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also several foreign countries, but, with this Catalogue, orders can be made up evenings and rainy days and the amount can be sent perfectly safe by post-office or express money order and goods can be sent by mail, express or freight, whichever way is cheapest.

Postage. Customers are requested to read carefully our instructions and see that the proper amount is sent to cover postage, if goods are sent by mail. On account of our heavy counter trade, we are in duty bound to make prices less where we have no expense for postage or packing, but our prices for goods by express or freight are the same as for counter trade, as we make no charge for boxing or trucking.

C. O. D. Orders. We dislike very much to send goods in this way, but when customers wish, we will do so if one-third of the amount of the order is enclosed as a guarantee that the goods will be accepted, but the purchaser must pay the return charges on the money.

Give Your Name. Always have your post-office, freight or express office plainly written, and state whether goods are to go by express, freight or mail, and where to. We receive orders every year without any post-office address to tell where the order came from.

How to Send Money. There are several ways that money can be sent safely, but either a post-office or express money order is best, for if either should be lost in the mail, duplicates can be had. Postage stamps can be sent for amounts less than \$1, but they should always be wrapped in oiled paper to prevent them from sticking.

Extra Parts. We have a large repair business in the Summer season, and parties sending old parts for patterns must prepay the express or they will not be accepted. This rule also applies to empty bags being returned and the name of the sender **MUST ALWAYS BE ON THE PACKAGE**, so we will know whom the package is from.

What We Guarantee. That all seeds sold by us shall be as represented; should they prove otherwise, we will refill the order gratis; but, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. No officer, agent or employee of this company is authorized to make any warranty whatsoever. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned and the money paid will be refunded.

We also guarantee full weight and measure at time seed is delivered and should any of our customers find any package short, if they will notify us of the shortage, we will gladly refund them for the amount of such shortage, provided this shortage is not caused by the transportation company. Every package should be examined carefully before receipting for it from the freight or express company, and should there be any damage, sign the receipt as goods being received in bad order and notify us at once.

Change of Address. Since the introduction of the many rural mail routes we find many addresses incorrect, we therefore request our customers to notify us of any change in post-office address.

Bags for Shipping Seeds. Where, after prices, no statement is made "Bags or sacks included," it is required that the customer shall remit additional amounts as follows for cost of bags: For two-bushel cotton seamless, 20 cts.; for two-bushel strong, heavy burlap, 10 cts.; for one-bushel and small cotton or extra burlap, 10 cts.

There is no one thing which causes so much trouble or dissatisfaction between both the seller and buyer as the bag question. A great many people think that after they have bought the seeds, bags should be furnished free, but, as a matter of fact, bags usually represent about the profit on the goods. Where you find in other catalogues seeds priced including bags, you can rest assured that they have been taken into consideration as a part of the cost of the goods and you are paying for them, although perhaps it does not show on the bill, but when you send us money for seeds, we do not use a part of it for bags.

Parties buying goods on account will please remit for bags when they pay for goods and when they are returned cash will be refunded. Do not deduct for bags when you send check, for they are always considered as cash.

How to Build and Manage Hotbeds

For early vegetables, some provision for starting certain plants earlier than can be done in the open air is desirable; for this purpose nothing is better than a good hotbed and its construction is so simple and the expense so slight that every garden should have one. A hotbed proper not only protects the plants from the cold, but supplies bottom heat. By this term the gardener means that the soil is constantly kept several degrees warmer than the air above, that being the condition, so far as heat is concerned, which is most favorable for rapid and vigorous growth, and gardeners usually secure it by making a compact pile of some fermenting material and covering it with the earth in which the plants are to grow.

HEATING MATERIAL

The best heating material that is easily available is fresh horse manure, containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. Such manure, if thrown into a loose pile, will heat violently and unevenly and will soon become cold. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady and moderate but lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart, and if dry, watered and allowed to stand a few days and then be forked over again, piled and allowed to heat a second time, the object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation and as soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use.

SASH

Some gardeners use sash made especially for hotbeds and glazed with small lights cut from odds and ends and so furnished at very low rates. Such sash can usually be procured in any of our large cities and cost much less than if made to order. For garden use, however, we much prefer a smaller sash that can be easily handled and the use of larger and better glass. We recommend that for home gardens the sash be about two and one-half by four or five feet and that the glass be not less than ten by fourteen, laid with not more than one-quarter inch lap. In giving the order to one unaccustomed to the work, it would be well to state what they are to be used for, and that they need to be made like skylight sash.

THE FRAME

This may be made of sound one-inch lumber, the back twelve to fourteen inches high, the front ten to twelve. It should be well fitted to the sash so as to leave as little opening as possible and yet allow the sash to be easily moved up and down, even when the frame is quite wet.

THE SOIL

This should be light, rich, friable. Any considerable amount of clay in it is very objectionable. If possible, it should be unfrozen when put into the bed; for this reason it is much better to prepare it the Fall before and cover the pile with enough coarse manure or straw to keep out the frost.

MAKING THE BED

This requires careful attention, as future success depends largely upon the manner in which this work is done. Having cleared away snow and ice, build a rectangular bed one foot larger each way than the frame to be used, carefully shaking out and spreading each forkful and repeatedly treading down the manure so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. It is of the utmost importance that this shaking apart and evenly pressing down of the manure should be carefully and thoroughly done; unless it is, one portion will heat quicker than the other and the soil will settle unevenly, making it impossible to raise good plants. The proper depth of the bed will vary with the climate, season and the kind of plants to be raised. A shallow bed will quickly give a high temperature which will soon subside; a deeper one, if well made, will heat more moderately, but continue much longer. For general purposes, a bed about two feet deep will be best.

The bed completed, the frame and sash may be put on and fresh manure carefully packed around the outside to the very top (if the weather is at all severe, this outside banking should be replenished as it settles). The bed should then be allowed to stand with the sash partially open for a day or two to allow the steam and rank heat to pass off. The earth should then be evenly distributed over the surface of the bed and carefully leveled. The earth should not be shoveled or dumped in one or more places in the bed and then leveled; if this is done uneven settling of the bed invariably results. Care should be taken that the soil is dry and friable. If wet or frozen soil must be used, it should be placed in small piles until well dried out before spreading. The heat at first will be quite violent, fre-

quently rising to 120 degrees, but it soon subsides and when it recedes to 90 degrees the seed may be planted. The importance of using dry soil and allowing the first rank heat to pass off is very great. Every season thousands of hotbeds fail of good results from these causes and seedsmen are blamed for failure resulting from overheat, or wet, soggy soil.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BED

The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture, keeping the soil at all times a few degrees warmer than the air and the careful "hardening off" (by exposure to the air and diminishing the supply of water) of the plants before transplanting into the open air. Simple as these may seem to be, there are many difficulties in the way of securing them, prominent among which is overheating the air under a bright sun. Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature inside of a well-built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing, or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed will go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day. The details of management, however, must be learned by experience, but may be easily acquired by one who gives the matter careful attention, keeping constantly in mind the essentials given above.

A COLDFRAME

Is a simple construction of boards for wintering over young plants, Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, etc., and it is also useful to protect and harden off plants from the greenhouse or hotbed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure, form a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. Seeds of the vegetables to be wintered, sown in open border early in September, will be ready to plant in coldframes about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep close in severe weather.

These frames are particularly useful in the South and may be covered more cheaply with cloth shades than by sash. The shades are made as follows: Make light but strong wooden frames to fit over the bed and of a width to receive some common brand of cotton cloth. The cloth may be unbleached and should be stretched over and securely tacked to the frames. We have found that Plant Bed Cloth, which we have for sale, is superior to any ordinary cloth for this purpose.

TRANSPLANTING

In transplanting, the main points to be regarded are: Care in taking up the plants so as to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting firmly so as to enable the plant to take a secure hold of the soil and shading to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Where a rank or soft growth of tops has been made in hotbed it is frequently desirable to trim off some of the larger leaves before taking up to transplant so that evaporation later may be retarded. In transplanting from a hotbed, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give an abundance of water a few hours before they are taken out. It is most apt to be successful if done just at evening, or immediately before or during the first part of a rain, about the worst time being just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plant without its baking hard. If water is used at all it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil.

WATERING

The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed, or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many scanty sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack.



ASPARAGUS

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 50 feet long, and from 4 to 5 lbs. will plant an acre

The popularity which Asparagus has achieved during the recent years is remarkable. Every garden should have a bed of Asparagus from which the table may be supplied with this most wholesome vegetable.

There are two methods by which Asparagus plants can be secured: (1) by purchasing the seed, and (2) by purchasing the plants from a seedsman. Taking the second method as being the quickest way to start a bed, it is suggested that two-year-old roots be selected.

Asparagus will grow on most soils, but a light, sandy soil of fair fertility is much to be preferred. A soil on which water stands after a rain is to be avoided. Of course, such a soil, if otherwise suitable, can be made fit by a thorough system of drainage, but the soil should be free of roots, stones or any trash that will not readily disintegrate or that will interfere with the growth of the spears. Trees or other high shrubs must not be allowed in the Asparagus bed because of the shade they throw over the beds and because their roots make heavy drafts upon the soil. Freedom from weeds is even more desirable than great fertility of soil and it is well that for a year or two previous to planting the Asparagus the land should have been occupied by some hoed crop, such as Potatoes, Beets or Cabbages.

Sow the seed about two inches deep in light, rich soil, making the rows one foot apart. In order to obtain strong, healthy plants the seedlings should be thinned out until they stand two or three inches apart in the rows. During the Summer the plants should be thoroughly cultivated in order to keep down the weeds, and in the Spring they can be set out in the permanent beds. In the late Fall or early Winter the selected permanent bed should be deeply plowed and harrowed, and after harrowing the field a good compost of well-rotted manure should be spread broadcast and left to the action of the weather until early in the Spring.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Spring is the best time to plant the roots, but planting is often extended or delayed until the last of June. As early in the Spring as the condition of the ground will permit work to be done, rows should be marked off about four feet apart and opened up with a large plow going a sufficient number of times to mark a furrow 8 to 12 inches deep. Loose soil that the plow does not throw up should be taken up with a shovel or wide-bladed hoe. It is in these furrows that the crowns are set; the distance between the plants in the row should be about 18 to 24 inches. It is not a good practice to put manure in the bottom of the trenches or furrows when setting out the crowns, because the roots of Asparagus thrive better when resting upon compact soil. The crowns should be promptly covered with about three inches of friable soil. This leaves the plants in a depression, the soil thrown out in opening the rows forming a ridge on each side. This depression will gradually become filled during the process of cultivation throughout the succeeding Summer. Careful weeding and loosening of the soil at frequent intervals during the growing season is necessary to keep down the weeds and grass. Early in the Spring of each year, after the plants are old enough to cut, there must be a ridge made over the rows to blanch the shoots, if white Asparagus is to be cut.

After the cutting season the bed should be harrowed to loosen the soil and to destroy the weeds. Soon after the tops are allowed to develop they become bushy enough to shade the ground and to prevent the growth of weeds. The bushes should be cut as soon as the berries are fully colored. All brush should be promptly collected and burned that there may be no lodging place for insects.

Early Giant Argenteuil. A very valuable variety on account of its earliness; produces a large yield and a more even growth than some of the other varieties.

Barr's Mammoth. The stalks of this variety are very large, frequently one inch in diameter, with but few scales, and retain their thickness to the heads, which are close and round. It is a very rapid grower, of light color, and the stalks are tender.

Palmetto. This is a very desirable variety, of light green color, and grows to mammoth size, average bunches of fifteen stalks often measuring from thirteen to fourteen inches in circumference.

Conover's Colossal. This is an old standard variety, and by many preferred to the new introductions. The quality is very good.

Columbian Mammoth White. This variety is especially fine for canning, as the stalks are finely blanched and very large and tender. The bud of the young stalk is considerably smaller than the part just below.

Those who do not care to raise Asparagus from the seed can purchase from us strong two-year-old roots in several varieties. A bed 20 x 50 feet would require from two hundred to two hundred and fifty plants, allowing three feet between the rows and eighteen inches between the plants in the row.

Early Giant Argenteuil. Two-year-old Roots.

Barr's Mammoth. Two-year-old Roots.

Palmetto. Two-year-old Roots.

Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old Roots.

Columbian Mammoth White. Two-year-old Roots.



Barr's Mammoth Asparagus

Gordinier's Special Price List

H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO., Troy, N. Y.

Send by
State if wanted by Mail, Express, Freight (and Route,) Steamer (and Line).

To (Name)

P. O. Box, Street
or Rural Del'ry

Post Office

County ; State

Station or Exp. Office

ORDER NUMBER

ORDER RECEIVED

NUMBER OF ITEMS

CASH—AMOUNT

CHARGE—AMOUNT

DATE

SPECIAL NOTICE

REGARDING VARIETIES LISTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

Owing to the European war, seedsmen who sell only the best foreign-grown seed are finding great difficulty in securing seed stocks. For many years we have had our seed grown especially for us in France, Germany, England, Holland, Denmark and Italy. Many of our growers can no longer supply us, and, although we can buy some of these stocks in America, we think it is best to cut out these varieties until we can again receive our foreign stock. Therefore, the seed you *do* find listed in this price list will be from the best European growers.

VERY IMPORTANT ABOUT OUR FLOWER SEEDS

With the exception of the SWEET PEAS (which are grown for us in California), the NASTURTIUMS (which are grown for us in England and Holland), and the ASTERS (which are grown for us in New York State), most of the Flower Seeds are grown especially for us in Europe. Until recently we were receiving Parcel Post shipments of some Flower Seed from our European growers, but now such shipments have stopped. We have given this matter of shortage great consideration and have decided *to be out of certain varieties rather than supply seed stocks about which we know nothing.* We are doing this, we think, for the good of our trade, and trust you will appreciate this fact.

H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO.,

Franklin Square, Troy, N. Y.

Check

Quantity

VARIETY

ASPARAGUS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Early Giant Argenteuil	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.35
.....Barr's Mammoth .....	.05	.15	.35
.....Palmetto .....	.05	.15	.35
.....Conover's Colossal .....	.05	.15	.35
.....Columbian Mammoth White .....	.05	.15	.35

Asparagus Roots

.....Early Giant Argenteuil.....	} All varieties, two-year-old Roots: \$1.00 per 100, \$7.00 per 1000
.....Barr's Mammoth	
.....Palmetto.....	
.....Conover's Colossal	
.....Columbian Mammoth White.....	

BEANS

SHORTAGE OF BEANS

There never was a time when Seed Beans of the green and wax-pod varieties were as scarce as now. This is due to conditions during the growing season of 1917, when blight and disease caused many crop failures, and in some instances the Seed Growers did not get back one-half the quantity of seed planted. This has caused an advance in prices, and our offers of Beans are made on condition that stock is unsold upon receipt of order. We advise customers to secure their seed beans by ordering early, before our stock is exhausted, as it cannot be replaced.

NOTICE—We now sell Beans, Corn and Peas by weight instead of measure. One pound is equal to about a pint.

DWARF, BUSH, or SNAP BEANS

Wax-Podded Sorts

	Lb.	2lb.	8lb.
.....Gordinier's White Stringless Wax.....	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$2.50
.....Gordinier's Improved Golden Wax.....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Extra Early Chal. Dwarf Black Wax....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Pencil Pod Black Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Extra Early Refugee Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Golden-Eyed Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Wardwell's Improved Kidney Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Currie's Rust-Proof Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Gordinier's Brittle Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Gordinier's Round-Pod Kidney Wax:....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Michigan White Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Gordinier's Detroit Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Davis White Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50
.....Keeney's Rust Proof Golden Wax.....	.40	.75	2.50
.....New Hodson Wax .....	.40	.75	2.50

Check	Quantity	VARIETY		
BEANS—Continued				
DRAWF, BUSH, or SNAP BEANS				
Green-Podded Sorts				
		Lb.	2lb.	8lb.
.....	Extra Early Refugee	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$1.95
.....	Early Mohawk .....	.30	.50	1.95
.....	Round Six Weeks .....	.30	.50	1.95
.....	Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.....	.30	.50	1.95
.....	Gordinier's Giant Stringless Green-Pod...	.30	.50	1.95
.....	Longfellow .....	.30	.50	1.95
.....	Keeney's Stringless Refugee .....	.30	.50	1.95
.....	Hodson Green-Pod .....	.30	.50	1.95
.....	Black Valentine .....	.30	.50	1.95
.....	Extra Early Round-Pod Red Valentine..	.30	.50	1.95
Dwarf, or Bush Varieties for Shelled Beans				
.....	Dwarf Horticultural .....	.40	.75	2.75
For Field				
.....	Gordinier's White Kidney	} MARKET PRICES. WRITE FOR PRICES.		
.....	Gordinier's Red Kidney			
.....	Gordinier's Giant Marrow.....			
.....	Yellow Eye			
POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS				
Pole, or Running Varieties				
		Lb.	2lb.	8lb.
.....	Early Golden Cluster Wax.....	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$3.00
.....	Lazy Wife .....	.50	.90	3.00
.....	Scarlet Runner .....	.40	.70	2.50
.....	White Runner			
.....	Golden Carmine Horticultural .....	.40	.70	2.50
.....	Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead....	.50	.90	3.00
Pole Lima Varieties				
.....	Early Jersey .....	.40	.70	2.50
.....	Seibert's Early			
.....	Challenger ..	.40	.70	2.50
.....	King of the Garden .....	.40	.70	2.50
.....	Early Leviathan .....	.40	.70	2.50
Dwarf Lima Varieties				
.....	Wonder Bush .....	.40	.70	2.50
.....	Burpee Improved .....	.40	.70	2.50
.....	Henderson .....	.40	.70	2.50

BEETS

(All Beets are Imported Stock.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
.....Edmand's Turnip	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.75
.....Early Eclipse .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
.....Lentz .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
.....Crosby's Egyptian Turnip .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
.....Gordinier's Crimson Globe .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
.....Extra Early Egyptian .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
.....Bastian's Early Blood Turnip ....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
.....Early Blood Turnip .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
.....Half Long Blood .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
.....Early Model				
.....Dewing's Early Blood Turnip...	.05	.15	.50	1.75
.....Gordinier's Trojan Blood .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
.....Detroit Dark Red05	.15	.50	1.75

SWISS CHARD

.....Gordinier's Lucullus10	.20	.70	2.25
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MANGEL-WURZEL BEETS

(All True Danish Seed.)

	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
.....Golden Tankard	\$0.35	\$0.90
.....Norbiton Giant Long Red.....	.35	.90
.....Large Red Globe .....	.35	.90
.....Champion Yellow Globe .....	.35	.90

SUGAR BEETS

.....Gordinier's Giant Half-Sugar Mangel.....	.35	.90
.....Vilmorin's Improved .....	.35	.90

BROCCOLI

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....White Cape	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50
.....Purple Cape .....	.10	.50	1.50

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

.....Improved Half Dwarf, or Paris Market..			
.....Gordinier's Danish .....	.10	.35	1.00

CABBAGE

Earliest Oblong-Headed Varieties.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Early Jersey Wakefield	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25
.....Charleston, or Large Wakefield .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Extra Early Express .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Early Winnigstadt .....	.10	.40	1.25

Early and Second-Early Flat-Headed Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Copenhagen Market .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Gordinier's Early Summer .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Fottler's Brunswick .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....All-Head .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Gordinier's Early Spring .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....All Seasons .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Gordinier's True Danish Summer Ball Head . . . . .	.10	.40	1.25
.....Improved Early Summer .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Succession . . . . .	.10	.40	1.25
.....Newark Early Flat Dutch.....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Glory of Enkhuizen .....	.10	.40	1.25

Varieties for Autumn and Winter

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Premium Flat Dutch	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25
.....Hollander . . . . .	.10	.40	1.25
.....Surehead . . . . .	.10	.40	1.25
.....Autumn King .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Danish Round Head .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Gordinier's Genuine Danish Ball-Head...	.10	.40	1.25
.....Excelsior Flat Dutch .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Bristol's Improved Flat Dutch.....	.10	.40	1.25
.....The Volga			
.....Large Late Drumhead .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Mammoth Rock Red' .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Gordinier's True Danish Dark Red Winter Round-Head10	.40	1.25

SAVOY CABBAGE

.....Gordinier's Improved American Savoy...	.10	.40	1.25
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CARROT

(For Garden Cultivation.)

(All Carrots French-grown Stock.)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....French Forcing Horn	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50
.....Early Scarlet Horn .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Gordinier's Improved Long Orange.....	.05	.20	.50
.....New Chantenay .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Danvers Half-Long Pointed .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Danvers Half-Long Stump-Rooted.....	.05	.20	.50
.....Guérande, or Oxheart .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Half-Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump-Rooted	.05	.20	.50

Carrots for Cattle Feeding

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Improved Short White	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50
.....Large White Belgian .....	.05	.20	.50

CAULIFLOWER

	Pkt.	¼ oz.
.....Gordinier's True Early Snowball.....	\$0.25	\$1.00
.....Dry-Weather, or Danish Giant.....	.25	1.00
.....Early Dwarf Erfurt .....	.20	1.00
.....Large Late Algiers		

CELERY

(All Celery French-Grown Stock.)

Early Self-Blanching Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Golden Yellow Self-Blanching	\$0.15	\$1.40	\$4.50
.....New Pink Plume .....	.05	.50	1.50
.....White Plume .....	.05	.50	1.50
.....Rose Ribbed Paris			

Long-Keeping Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Giant White Solid			
.....Boston Market	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75
.....Giant Golden Heart .....	.05	.25	.75
.....Kalamazoo, or Solid Ivory .....	.05	.25	.75
.....New Giant Pascal .....	.05	.25	.75
.....Perfection Hartwell .....	.05	.25	.75
.....French's Success			
.....Evans' Triumph			
.....Soup, or Cutting Celery .....	.05	.10	.25

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Turnip-Rooted	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$1.00
.....Wibolt's Giant Prague .....	.05	.30	1.00

SWEET CORN

Very Short Crop

NOTICE—We now sell Beans, Corn and Peas by weight instead of measure. One pound is equal to about a pint.

Early Varieties

	Lb.	2lb.	8lb.
.....Extra Early Red Cob Cory.....	\$0.30	\$0.50	1.75
.....Extra Early Premo .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Extra Early White Cob Cory .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Crosby's Early .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Mammoth White Cory .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Shaker's Early .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Gordinier's Golden Bantam .....	.50	.80	3.00
.....Peep O'Day .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Howling Mob .....	.50	.80	3.00
.....Gordinier's Troy Market .....	.50	.80	3.00

General Crop and Late Varieties

.....Potter's Excelsior			
.....Early Minnesota .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Early Pee and Kay .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Black Mexican .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Gordinier's True Stowell's Evergreen..	.30	.50	1.75
.....Early Evergreen .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Improved Hickox			
.....New White Evergreen .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Mammoth			
.....Champion			
.....Country Gentleman .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Kendal's Giant .....	.30	.50	1.75

Corn Salad

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Large Round-Leaf	\$0.95	\$0.15	\$0.40

CRESS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
.....Fine Curled, or Pepper Grass.....	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$0.85
.....True Water .....	.10	.60	1.65

CUCUMBER

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Gordinier's Improved Extra Early White Spine	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30
.....Gordinier's Improved Arlington White Spine .....	.05	.10	.30
.....Extra Long Fordhook Famous.....	.05	.10	.30
.....Klondike .....	.05	.10	.30
.....Davis Perfect .....	.05	.10	.30
.....Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine..	.05	.10	.30
.....Gordinier's Improved Long Green.....	.05	.10	.30
.....Japanese Climbing .....	.10	.20	.50
.....Nichol's Medium Green .....	.05	.10	.30
.....Early Cluster .....	.05	.10	.30
.....Early Frame, or Short Green.....	.05	.10	.30
.....Boston Pickling .....	.05	.10	.30
.....Everbearing .....	.05	.10	.30
.....Cool and Crisp .....	.05	.10	.30
.....Cumberland			
.....Chicago Pickle .....	.05	.10	.30
.....Small Gherkin .....	.05	.10	.30

EGG PLANT

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Gordinier's Early Black Beauty.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50
.....New York Improved Large Purple.....	.10	.50	1.50
.....Mammoth Purple .....	.10	.50	1.50

ENDIVE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Green Curled	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.65
.....Ever White Curled .....	.05	.20	.65
.....Moss Curled .....	.05	.20	.65
.....Broad-Leaved Batavian .....	.05	.20	.65

KALE, or BORECOLE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Tall Green Curled	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.65
.....Extra Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.....	.05	.20	.65

KOHL-RABI, or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Early White Vienna	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$0.90
.....Early Purple Vienna .....	.05	.30	.90

LEEK

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... Large American Flag	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$0.80
..... Monstrous Carentan .....	.05	.30	.80
..... Long Mezieres .....	.05	.30	.80

LETTUCE

Cabbage, or Heading Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... May King	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40
..... Gordinier's Big Boston .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Gordinier's Perfected Salamander .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Deacon .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Gordinier's Bronze Head .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Gordinier's Hanson .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Mignonette			
..... New York .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Tennis Ball Black-Seeded .....	.05	.15	.40

Curled, or Loose-Leaved Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... Early Curled Simpson	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40
..... Gordinier's Grand Rapids .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Prize Head .....	.05	.15	.40
..... American Gathering			
..... Black-Seeded Simpson .....	.05	.15	.40

Romaine, Cos, or Celery Lettuce

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... Paris White Cos	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50

MUSKMELON

Green-Fleshed Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... Long Island Beauty	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30
..... Improved Early Hackensack .....	.05	.10	.30
..... Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford .....	.05	.10	.30
..... Small Green Nutmeg			
..... Montreal Nutmeg .....	.05	.10	.30

Salmon-Fleshed Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... Emerald Gem	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30
..... Petoskey, or Paul Rose .....	.05	.10	.30
..... Gordinier's Surprise .....	.05	.10	.30
..... Miller's Cream, or Osage .....	.05	.10	.30
..... Tip Top			
..... Round Yellow Canteloupe .....	.05	.10	.30
..... Long Yellow Canteloupe .....	.05	.10	.30

WATERMELON

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Phinney's Early	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25
.....Cole's Early .....	.25	.10	.25
.....Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo .....	.05	.10	.25
.....Halbert Honey .....	.05	.10	.25
.....Florida Favorite .....	.05	.10	.25
.....Kolb's Gem .....	.05	.10	.25
.....Mountain Sweet .....	.05	.10	.25
.....Vick's Early .....	.05	.10	.25
.....Hungarian Honey .....	.05	.10	.25
.....Black Spanish .....	.05	.10	.25
.....Burpee's White Gem .....	.05	.10	.25
.....Red Seed Citron .....	.05	.10	.25
.....Green Seed Citron .....	.05	.10	.25

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

.....PURE CULTURE, per brick, 20c. (by mail 30c.); 5 bricks, \$1.00; 10 bricks, \$1.70.

MUSTARD

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Prizetaker	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50
.....White .....	.05	.10	.20

OKRA, or GUMBO

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Dwarf Prolific	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20
.....White Velvet .....	.05	.10	.20

ONION

Yellow Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Gordinier's Yellow Globe Danvers.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25
.....Ailsa Craig			
.....Michigan, or Ohio Yellow Globe.....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Southport Yellow Globe .....	.10	.50	1.50
.....Prizetaker .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburgh.....	.10	.40	1.25

ONION—Continued

Red Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....Large Red Wethersfield	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25
.....Extra Early Red Globe .....	.10	.40	1.25
.....Southport Red Globe .....	.10	.40	1.25

Brown Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....Australian Brown	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50

Italian Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....White Queen	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$1.65
.....White Barletta .....	.10	.60	1.65
.....Gordinier's Pickling .....	.10	.60	1.65

White Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....Southport White Globe	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50
.....White Winter Multiplier .....	.10	.50	1.50
.....White Portugal, or White Silverskin.....	.10	.40	1.25

ONION SETS

	Qt.	4 qts.
.....Egyptian, or Perennial Tree.....		
.....White Sets	\$0.30	\$1.00
.....Yellow Sets .....	.25	.75
.....Top, or Button Sets		
.....Potato Sets		
.....White Multiplier Sets .....	.40	1.25
.....Shallots .....	.40	1.25

PARSLEY

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....Gordinier's Excelsior Curled	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40
.....Extra Dark Moss Curled .....	.05	.15	.40
.....Fern-Leaved .....	.05	.15	.40
.....Gordinier's Prize .....	.05	.15	.40

PARSNIP

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
.....Gordinier's Hollow Crown	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.70
.....Guernsey .....	.05	.20	.70
.....Large Smooth White .....	.05	.20	.70

PEAS

NOTICE—We now sell Beans, Corn and Peas by weight instead of measure. One pound is equal to about a pint.

	Lb.	21b.	81b.
.....True Alaska	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$1.75
.....Gordinier's Large-Podded Alaska.....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Philadelphia Extra Early .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Little Marvel .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....First and Best .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Gradus, or Prosperity .....	.40	.70	2.25
.....Thomas Laxton .....	.40	.70	2.25
.....Sutton's Excelsior .....	.40	.70	2.25
.....Bliss' American Wonder .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....McLean's Little Gem .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Nott's Excelsior .....	.30	.50	1.75

Second Early Varieties

	Lb.	21b.	81b.
.....Hosford's Market Garden	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$1.75
.....Carter's Improved Stratagem .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....McLean's Advancer .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Telegraph, or Long Island Mammoth....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Bliss' Everbearing .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Yorkshire Hero .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Carter's Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone.....	.40	.70	2.25

Late Varieties for General Crop

	Lb.	21b.	81b.
.....Gordinier's True Dark-Podded Tel.....	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$1.75
.....Champion of England .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....The Alderman .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Prince Edward .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Dwarf Champion .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Carter's Telephone .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Large White Marrowfat .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Duke of Albany .....	.30	.50	1.75
.....Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat .....	.30	.50	1.75

Edible-Podded Variety

	Lb.	21b.	81b.
.....Melting Sugar	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$2.25

PUMPKIN

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Winter Queen, or Winter Luxury.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50
.....Pie Pumpkin Calhoun			
.....Large Cheese .....	.05	.15	.40
.....Gordinier's Large Sweet, or King of Mam- moths .....	.05	.20	.50
.....Connecticut Field	Per lb., 75c.		

PEPPER

	Pkt.	Oz.
.....New Neapolitan	\$0.10	\$0.50
.....Improved Large Bell, or Bull Nose.....	.10	.50
.....Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth .....	.10	.50
.....Gordinier's Mammoth Ruby King.....	.10	.50
.....Red Chili .....	.10	.50
.....New Chinese Giant .....	.10	.50
.....New Ohio Crimson .....	.10	.50
.....Golden Queen .....	.10	.50
.....Tabasco .....	.10	.50
.....Gordinier's New Giant Crimson.....	.10	.50

RADISH

(All Radish Seed absolutely French-grown Stock.)

Turnip-Shaped Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....Gordinier's French Stk. Vick's Globe.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.45
.....Rosy Gem .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Large White Summer Turnip .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Golden Ball .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Crimson Giant .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Sparkler .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Early Sparkler White Tipped .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Early Scarlet Globe .....	.05	.15	.45

Olive-Shaped Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....French Breakfast .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Early White Olive .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Early Red Olive .....	.05	.15	.45

Long Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
.....New Chartier .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Wood's Early Frame .....	.05	.15	.45
.....White Vienna .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Early Long Scarlet Short Top.....	.05	.15	.45
.....White Strasburgh .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Long Cardinal .....	.05	.15	.45
.....Gordinier's White Icicle .....	.05	.15	.45

Check

Quantity

VARIETY

RADISH—Continued**Radish, Winter Varieties**

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... Rose China	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.45
..... Celestial			
..... Long Black Spanish .....	.05	.15	.45
..... Round Black Spanish .....	.05	.15	.45
..... White Chinese			

RHUBARB

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... Myatt's Victoria	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.50

RHUBARB ROOTS

..... Myatt's Victoria\$1.00 per doz., \$6.00 per 100.

SALSIFY

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... Mammoth Sandwich Island	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.75
..... Long White .....	.05	.25	.75

SPINACH

	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
..... Long Standing Thick Leaf	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$2.00
..... New Zealand .....	.30	.80	2.75
..... Giant Thick Leaf .....	.15	.50	2.00
..... Prickly			
..... Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved .....	.15	.50	2.00
..... Victoria .....	.15	.50	2.00

SQUASH**Summer Varieties**

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... Gordinier's Giant Summer Crookneck....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40
..... Mammoth White Bush Scallop .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Early Yellow Bush Scallop .....	.05	.15	.40
..... White Summer Crookneck .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Bush Fordhook			
..... Italian Vegetable Marrow .....	.10	.25	.75

SQUASH—Continued

Winter Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
..... Prolific Orange Marrow	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40
..... Warded Hubbard .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Boston Marrow .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Improved Hubbard .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Gordinier's Delicious .....	.05	.15	.40
..... Golden Hubbard .....	.05	.15	.40

TOMATO

	Pkt.	Oz.
..... Livingston's Favorite	\$0.10	\$0.40
..... Chalk's Jewel .....	.10	.40
..... New Coreless .....	.15	.40
..... New Globe .....	.10	.40
..... Nolte's Earliest .....	.10	.40
..... Gordinier's Earliana .....	.15	.70
..... Matchless .....	.10	.40
..... June Pink .....	.10	.40
..... Early Ruby .....	.10	.40
..... Livingston's Perfection .....	.10	.40
..... Ponderosa .....	.10	.40
..... New Stone .....	.10	.40
..... Early Acme .....	.10	.40
..... Gordinier's Dwarf Champion .....	.10	.40
..... Trucker's Favorite .....	.10	.40
..... Gordinier's Beauty .....	.10	.40
..... Fordhook First .....	.10	.40
..... All Small-Fruited Sorts .....	.10	.70

TURNIP

White-Fleshed Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
..... Extra Early Milan White	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50	\$2.00
..... Extra Early Purple Top Milan .....	.05	.20	.50	2.00
..... White Egg .....	.05	.20	.50	2.00
..... Snowball .....	.05	.20	.50	2.00
..... Early Purple Top Strap-Leaved .....	.05	.20	.50	1.50
..... Purple Top White Globe .....	.05	.20	.50	1.50
..... Cow Horn, or Long White .....	.05	.20	.50	1.50
..... Pomeranian White Globe .....	.05	.20	.50	1.50
..... Sweet German .....	.05	.20	.50	1.50

TURNIP—Continued

Yellow-Fleshed Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
.....Large Amber Globe	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50	\$2.00
.....Yellow Stone .....	.05	.20	.50	2.00
.....Yellow Globe .....	.05	.20	.50	2.00
.....Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball....	.05	.20	.50	2.00
.....Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen....	.05	.20	.50	2.00

Ruta Baga, or Swedish Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
.....White Swede, or Sweet Russian..	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50	\$2.00
.....Perfection White .....	.05	.20	.50	2.00
.....Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen....	.05	.20	.50	2.00
.....Monarch, or Tankard .....	.05	.20	.50	2.00
.....American Purple Top, or Improved Long Island .....	.05	.20	.50	1.75
.....Yellow Swede .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
.....Carter's Imperial Purple Top.....				

HERBS

	Pkt.	Oz
.....Caraway	\$0.05	\$0.15
.....Marjoram, Sweet .....	.05	.30
.....Rosemary .....	.05	.35
.....Sage .....	.05	.25
.....Summer Savory .....	.05	.35
.....Thyme .....	.05	.60

SPECIAL NOTICE

The prices quoted on this List
and in our Catalogues
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE
without notice

BEANS

One quart of seed will plant a row about 150 feet long, and 1½ bushels will plant an acre

Beans should be planted, when all danger from frost is passed, in a warm, dry and sheltered situation. The soil should be a light, rich and well-drained sandy loam, that was manured the previous year. However, if the soil was not manured the previous year, and is not sufficiently rich, a small amount of sheep manure may be applied just before the seed is planted. Only a small amount should be used, as a soil too rich produces plants that have a tendency to run to vine at the expense of the fruit.

The rows should be from eighteen inches to two feet apart and the seeds planted about two inches deep and three inches apart. When the young plants appear, draw up the dirt to the stalks, and cultivate frequently to destroy weeds. All hoeing, however, should be done when the soil is dry and the vines free from moisture, as cultivating when they are wet with dew or rain will cause them to rust and the result will be a complete failure of the crop.

If care is exercised in making a selection of varieties, it is possible to obtain a succession of both the string and green-shelled Beans with one planting. However, if you care for only one variety, a succession can be obtained by planting the seed at intervals of two or three weeks.

DWARF, BUSH or SNAP BEANS. Wax-Podded Sorts

Gordinier's White Stringless Wax A white-seeded variety, round, stringless pods of unsurpassed beauty and quality. This is the result of crossing a white-seeded sort with the Yosemite, and in it the good qualities of latter variety are developed to a superlative degree, while its faults of shy bearing and imperfect pods are eliminated. Gordinier's White Stringless Wax is wonderfully productive of uniformly well-shaped and handsome pods. The plant is exceedingly hardy and rust-proof, and it matures the long, round, fleshy, stringless pods very early. The seed is long and white.

Gordinier's Improved Golden Wax The standard flat, wax-podded variety. The plants are of vigorous, bushy growth, not susceptible to rust, moderately early and very prolific. The pods are exceedingly handsome, large, uniformly broad, thick and almost all solid flesh, of good quality, tender and brittle, absolutely without string or coarse fibre at all stages until maturity, while the color is of a rich golden yellow. Although not the earliest dwarf Wax Bean, its reliability in producing a heavy crop of large handsome pods, whether sown in Spring, Summer or early Fall, renders it highly valuable for both home and market planting.

Extra Early Challenge Dwarf Black Wax. In growth and general appearance the plants are the same as the old Black Wax or Butter Bean, but are earlier and more productive. The pods are clear waxy-white, quite round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless, seed jet black longer and more curved than Prolific Wax. The best extra early Wax Bean for the home or market garden.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. Is an improvement on the Prolific Black Wax. Hardier and more prolific. Pods are long, pencil-like, very tender and brittle. In color they are a rich, dark yellow, much more attractive than Prolific Wax. It also remains in good picking condition for a long season.

Extra Early Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, golden yellow wax pods; very productive and practically everbearing. It is free from rust and its dense habit of growth renders it proof against long-continued drought. Suitable for either early or late sowing. Beans are dark, nearly black, striped and mottled with grayish brown.

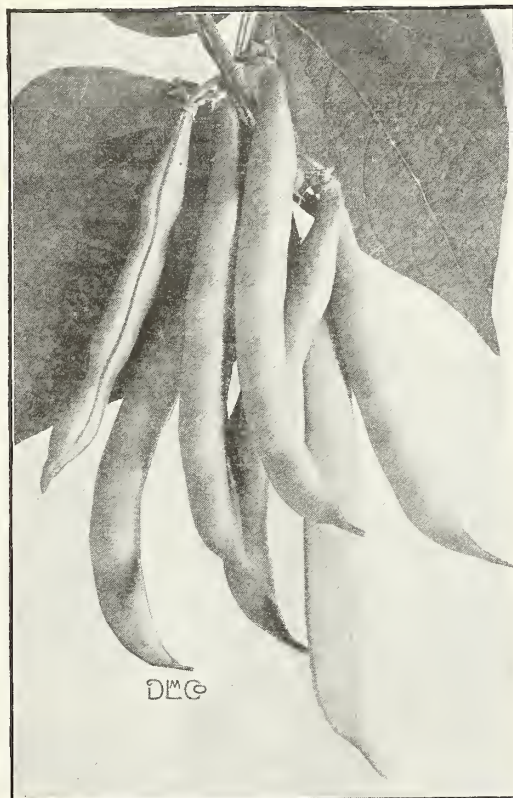
Golden-eyed Wax. Strong, bushy growth, fifteen inches in height. Plants are heavily laden with handsome pods five inches in length, one-half inch broad, straight, flat, fairly fleshy but quite "stringy." Light yellow, bordering on white, when of full size.

Wardwell's Improved Kidney Wax. The very strong-growing vines of this variety yield a large crop of long, nearly straight, very white, wax-like, handsome pods. These are of good quality and always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. It matures about the same time as the Golden Wax.

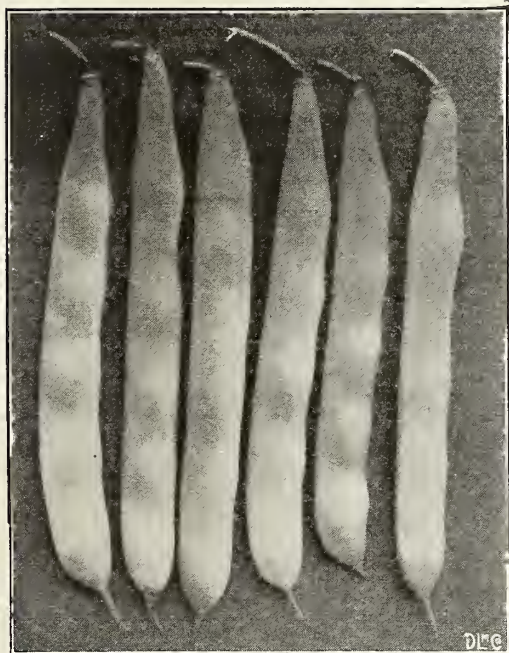
Currie's Rust-proof Wax Bean. It has been claimed that this midseason variety is absolutely rust-proof and we have found it, like the Detroit Wax, as nearly rust-proof as any good wax-podded Bean can be. Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Pods similar in shape to Golden Wax. Seed long, oval, rounded at ends, medium sized, purplish black. This is a standard market gardening sort.

Gordinier's "Brittle Wax" Bean The earliest of all Wax Beans. Of such superb quality it might also be called "Best of All." The bushes are remarkably hardy and extremely prolific, while the handsome fleshy pods are entirely stringless and of the finest quality. The prize bush, grown in Canada, bore 167 pods. We are sure that all who plant Brittle Wax—whether for family use or market—will appreciate its unequalled merits as thoroughly as do the originators and ourselves.

Brittle Wax has already "made a record,"—altogether unequalled—by reason of its superb quality, extreme earliness, and great productiveness. It combines the most desirable features of both parents—the Black-Eye Wax and the Round-Pod Refugee. The plants are of vigorous growth, with large foliage, and appear completely loaded with handsome pods, which are nearly straight and measure 4½ to 6 inches long. They are very broad and solidly fleshy—deeply saddle-backed—tender, "brittle," and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The pods are unexcelled as snapshirts, while having white seeds showing only a small black dot at the eye; any surplus allowed to ripen will be readily salable as Winter shell Beans.



Gordinier's White Stringless Wax Beans



Wardwell's Improved Kidney Wax Beans

DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP BEANS—WAX-PODDED SORTS—Continued

Gordinier's Round Pod Kidney Wax

This midseason variety is exceedingly handsome and very desirable, especially for snaps for the home garden. The vines are dwarf, spreading and very productive. The leaves are roughened. The pods are long, five and one-half to six inches, slightly curved, light yellow, wax-like, stringless, and of the best quality. They are uniformly perfect, an ill-shaped one being rarely seen. Seed long, cylindrical, medium sized, nearly white, with a little dark marking about the eye.

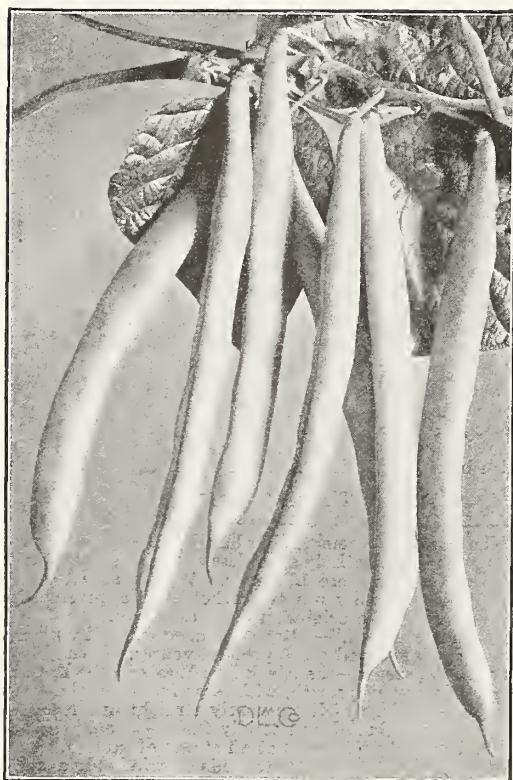
Michigan White Wax. This splendid variety is one of the earliest dwarf, snap Beans, and may be briefly described as a white-seeded Golden Wax, but in several vital features it is distinctly superior to that excellent and exceedingly popular variety. The vine is a little larger, more robust and vigorous; foliage a little heavier. The handsome pods are produced in greater abundance and are very uniform in size and color which is a very attractive light golden yellow; pods four and one-half to five inches long, comparatively broad, meaty and of the same superior quality as our Golden Wax. Seed medium sized, oval, clear white. This last feature alone gives the variety a very decided advantage over all other early wax-podded Beans in that as snaps they cook without discoloring and thus are more attractive on the table, while as dry Beans they are very handsome and quite as useful as any of the staple white Beans. We believe canners have never been offered a Bean so fully meeting their requirements as to earliness, color and splendid quality.

Gordinier's Detroit Wax

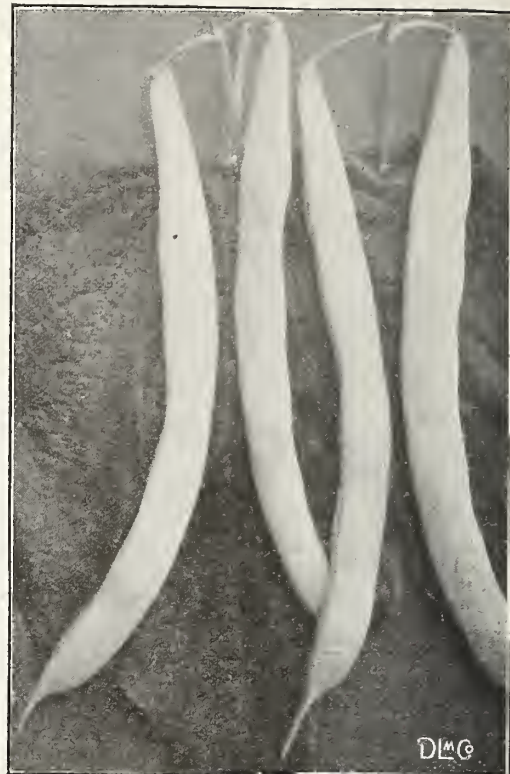
Vines very hardy, productive and erect growing. Pods straight, broad and flat, four to four and one-half inches in length, and as nearly rust-proof as any Wax Bean. Seed medium sized, oval, white, with more or less irregular dark brown or black markings about the eye.

Davis White Wax. This is the most hardy and productive wax-podded bush Bean in cultivation. The pods are invariably long, white, straight and handsome. The vine is rustless and very vigorous, bearing its pods near the center in clusters. When young the pods are brittle, crisp and tender. Seed kidney shaped, clear white and excellent for baking. The length, uniformly perfect shape and fine color of the pods and the clear white seed, make this one of the best for canners. It is just what they want, a long, straight, clear white pod, which does not discolor in canning.

Keeney's Rust-Proof Golden Wax. Semi-running bush growth, immensely productive, pods four and a half inches long, one-half inch wide, slightly curved. Meaty, mild in flavor, and with only slight strings; color a pale waxen yellow. Vines rather slender, with light green foliage of medium size. Entirely free from rust even in moist seasons.



Longfellow Beans—See page 5



New Hodson Wax Beans

New Hodson Wax. This is a new, rather late season, wonderfully prolific Wax Bean. The growth is remarkably vigorous, almost entirely free from rust and loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which somewhat resemble the pods of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, averaging 7 inches in length and have a clean, bright yellow color, all of which combined makes it the most attractive Wax Bean on the market. The beans are brittle and tender, of fine texture and excellent flavor and if picked before too old are stringless, with no fibre. An excellent Bean for the private gardener and unsurpassed for the market gardener as a main crop sort.

DWARF, BUSH or SNAP BEANS

Green-Podded Sorts

Extra Early Refugee. A very early green-podded kind, furnishing a fleshy pod of fine quality, crisp, tender and of excellent flavor. The vines are a little smaller and more upright growing, and the leaves distinctly lighter colored than those of the late Refugee, though the dry beans are much the same in shape and color.

Early Mohawk. This sort is so much harder than the others that it can be planted earlier, and often will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves; pods long, straight, coarse, flat, with long, tapering points; seed long, kidney-shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. This variety is much in favor for forcing under glass, as it matures quickly and carries a good weight of long, large pods.

Round Six Weeks (Improved Round Pod). While this variety does not differ from the Early Yellow Kidney Six Weeks in size or general appearance of the vine, the pods are shorter, very much thicker, more fleshy and quite stringless. Moreover, while retaining the vigor and hardiness of the old sort, it is fully one week earlier.

Refugee, or Thousand to One. Vines large spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves, and large, lilac flowers, very late, and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green, becoming white streaked with purple, as they mature; of good quality as "snaps"; beans long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple.

Gordinier's Giant Stringless Green Pod

Originating from a sport found in the Yosemite Wax; though green podded, it possesses to a marked degree all the good qualities of that sort, and is vastly more prolific of uniformly fine-shaped pods, imperfect ones, so common in the parent stock, being rarely seen. The plant is dwarf, large, very vigorous, and matures a heavy yield. The pods are fully twice as large, more fleshy and quite as stringless as those of the Valentine, and mature about the same time.

DWARF BUSH OR SNAP BEANS—GREEN-PODDED SORTS—Continued

Longfellow. An extra early, round, green-podded Bush Bean of fine quality. Remarkably early, exceedingly prolific. Long, round, green pods, always solid, tender, and of delicious flavor. This extra early variety has been widely distributed, and we have yet to hear anything but praise about its fine quality and other merits; it is in fact an ideal Snap Bean, producing a fine crop of round, straight, solid, fleshy pods averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, wonderfully tender and brittle, without a trace of tough interlining, and having no string when broken, excepting when the pods are quite old. The flavor is most delicious, captivating the most critical, while the delicate green color of the pods is retained after cooking, adding to its attractiveness when served. The plants are of robust, compact habit, unexcelled in bearing qualities, maturing the crop very regularly. It is extra early, the pods being fit to pick four days in advance of any other variety of approximate size and merit.

Keeney's Stringless Refugee Bean. Green pod. For many years the Refugee has been recognized as one of the most desirable sorts, but unfortunately the pods have had always a slight string. In this "Stringless" Refugee the string has been entirely eliminated, while the variety has lost none of its good qualities. Of true bush habit, the plants attain a height of eighteen inches and are very prolific. The broad, handsome pods, nearly round in form, average about five and a quarter inches long; of a light green color, they are brittle, tender, fleshy and absolutely stringless at all stages of growth. Our regular strain of Refugee is extra fine and has been purchased eagerly by planters and canners everywhere; but if we "know Beans" (and we think we do) this New Stringless Refugee will eventually displace all other strains. It is unequaled for commercial canning, as the tender pods retain their color, and being entirely stringless the quality of the canned goods will be far superior.

Hodson Green-Pod Bean. Season about two weeks later than Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. The plants are of vigorous growth and very productive. Pods are flat, six to seven inches long by three-eighths of an inch wide; they are produced abundantly and are stringless while young.

Black Valentine Bean. Green pod. This excellent variety is a great improvement over the popular standard sort, Early Red Valentine, being **one-third longer than that variety, pods perfectly round and straight**, although not quite so early. It also has the additional advantage of being suitable both for early and late planting, being extremely hardy. It will withstand early and late frosts which kill other varieties. A most desirable sort for the market gardeners, owing to its enormous yielding qualities, large and handsome appearance. Should be planted instead of either Red Valentine or Refugee, being superior to either in appearance.

Extra Early Round-Pod Red Valentine. For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the dwarf green-podded sorts both for the home and market garden and many prefer it to the wax varieties. Vines medium to large, erect, with dark green leaves. Pods medium length, about four and one-half inches, curved, cylindrical with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Seed long, of medium size and unsymmetrical in shape, purplish pink splashed with pale buff. Lack of symmetry in the seed of this variety is an indication of superior fleshiness and good quality in the pods. We know of no stock of Red Valentine which can be compared with that we offer in uniformly high quality of pod. We have carefully tested both in trials and in large fields many different strains of Valentine offered under slightly varying names, each claiming to be a great and distinct improvement and have found none that compared with our stock which combines in the highest degree all the good qualities of the sort.

DWARF or BUSH VARIETIES, FOR SHELLED BEANS

Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry). Vines very productive, compact, upright, large leaves. Pods of medium length, cylindrical, curved, with splashes of bright red on a yellowish ground. The ripe beans are large, oval, plump, and nearly covered with splashes of bright red. This is one of the best varieties for use shelled green. When in this condition the beans are very large, easily shelled, tender, of good flavor, and are about equal to the Lima in quality, although of quite different form.

FIELD BEANS

GORDINIER'S WHITE KIDNEY. Fine field sort.

GORDINIER'S RED KIDNEY. Fine field sort.

GORDINIER'S GIANT MARROW. Fine field sort.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS

Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet as well as to droughts and hot winds than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather set poles four to eight feet long slanting slightly toward the north in rows four feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Set in this way the vines climb better and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant five to eight beans two inches deep and when well started thin to four plants. It is a natural habit of all vines to climb around a pole always in one direction and they will not do well if an at-



Hodson Green Pod

tempt is made to train them to run in the opposite direction. Another plan is to plant in rows thickly enough so that there will be one plant to eight or ten inches. Set posts five feet high firmly at each end of the rows and drive stakes made of 2 x 2 lumber at intervals of about sixteen feet along the rows. Stretch a wire size No. 10 or 12 between the posts along each row and fasten it to the tops of the stakes with wire staples; run a lighter wire or twine along the bottom about six inches from the ground, fastening likewise to the posts and stakes. Between these two horizontal wires stretch a wire or twine perpendicularly wherever there is a plant; the vines will run up these until they reach the top wire when they will care for themselves. Another way is to omit the bottom wire and stick small stakes two to six inches in the soil and fasten to top wire.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. A well-known, early and very beautiful sort. Vines large, strong growing, vigorous, hardy, leaflets large, light green, crimped, flowers yellowish white, pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods. These are broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which beans are attached and much curved; bright golden yellow.

Lazy Wife. The pods of medium, dark green color are produced in great abundance and measure from four and a half to six inches in length. The pods are broad and thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their thick, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe and at all stages are unsurpassed for "snap" sorts, being particularly luscious. Each pod contains from six to eight round, white beans which make excellent winter shell beans of good quality, tender and delicious.

Scarlet Runner. In Northern locations where the Summers are cool and short this takes the place of the large Lima Beans. Plants are of strong, quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. These are succeeded by large, dark green pods with roughened or file-like skin, containing three and four large thick beans which are of fine rich quality when shelled for use in the green state. When fully ripened the dry beans are of bright scarlet, heavily blotched with purple.

White Runner. Similar to the above except flowers are a pure white.

Golden Carmine Horticultural. This new Pole Bean is strikingly handsome, especially as the golden yellow pods mature and take on brilliant splashes of bright carmine red. Remarkably good in other points also, being early, very productive and of excellent quality. As a wax-podded snap it is tender, brittle, stringless, and fine flavored. Later in maturity in common with other Horticultural Beans it is unsurpassed when shelled either green or dry. Vine similar to Mammoth Podded Horticultural, leaf a little larger and foliage a bright, yellowish green. The very large pods are six to eight inches long, straight and very broad. A Bean of such marked excellence and withal so attractive in shape and color will certainly come rapidly into general favor.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS—Continued

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. This splendid variety introduced in 1885 has since been offered as Seek-No-Further and was introduced in 1891 as a novelty under the name of Old Homestead. Vine vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular and spongy as the beans ripen. An early, very prolific sort; showy pods which are excellent for snaps.

POLE LIMA BEANS

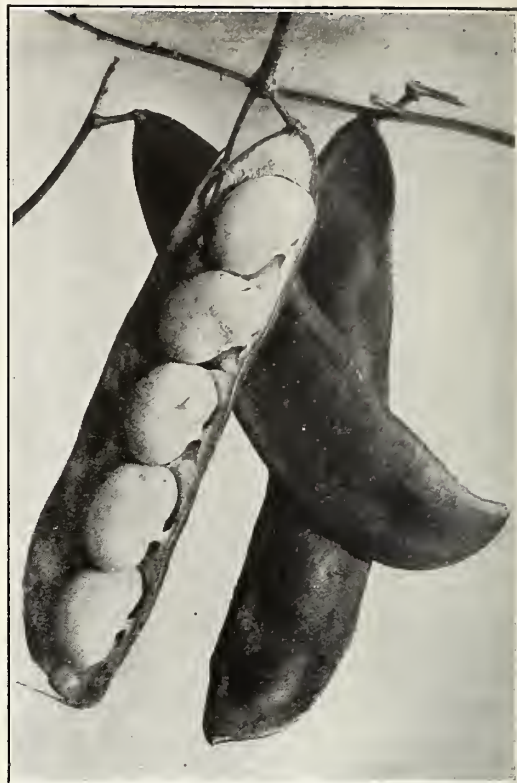
Early Jersey. Vines of strong, quick growth, maturing a good crop of pods quite early in the season. Pods are three inches long, usually containing three beans each. The beans are nearly as large as the large Limas, and are equally excellent in quality.

Seibert's Early. The vines are of quick, strong growth, but do not run so rampantly, and begin bearing pods considerably earlier than the regular strains of large Limas. While the pods are only of medium length, they are unusually well filled, containing three and four large, fleshy beans, which are extremely tender and fine in flavor. The pods, being so well filled, are easily shelled, and growing in clusters, are also readily gathered. Planters should always remember that to succeed well with Lima Beans the soil must be made very rich, so as to secure a quick growth and abundant strength to continue in bearing throughout the season.

Challenger Lima. The vines of this splendid sort are very stout, vigorous and productive. The pods are much thicker than those of the other Limas and contain from four to five beans, which are large, thick, white and of the best quality. It is early and continues to produce large clusters of pods until cut off by frost.

King of the Garden Lima. Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods of the largest size, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole.

Early Leviathan Pole Lima. One week earlier than any other pole Lima. Of superior quality, immense size, wonderfully productive. This delicious vegetable is denied to many would-be growers on account of the length of season required to mature it, the early frost coming on just as the crop is ready to pick. This sort is at least one week earlier than any large Pole Lima yet offered and fully two weeks earlier than most, consequently it will prove a boon to thousands of growers. Earliness is often obtained at the sacrifice of other valuable features, but in this variety we claim superiority, not only in this respect, but in size of bean and pod and enormous productiveness. It is in fact about perfect and of incalculable value.



King of the Garden Beans

DWARF LIMA BEANS

Gordinier's Dwarf Large White Lima

A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf,

but enormously productive, single plants, under favorable circumstances, yielding from 200 to 350 pods. The pods are as large as those of the Large Lima, and contain from three to five very large, flat beans of the best quality. While not quite as early as the Dwarf Sieva, this is incomparably better in quality, fully equaling in this respect the Large White Lima.

Wonder Bush Lima. Similar to Dwarf Large White Lima, but the pods are larger, borne more in the center of the vine and mature a little earlier. The vine also is less inclined to form an occasional runner. Green beans and the seeds like those of Dwarf Large White Lima.

The "Burpee-Improved" Bush Lima. This is an entirely new creation. The pods are truly enormous in size, borne abundantly and well filled with handsome beans which are both larger and thicker than those of the popular Burpee's Bush Lima. The bush is sturdy in habit and twenty to twenty-four inches high with large leaves. It bears its beans on long spikes in very prolific clusters well out from the plant. There are from four to seven pods in each cluster and often as many as eleven. Each pod contains three, four or five beans and there are more pods containing five than there are containing three beans; so that there is an improvement of from one to two beans in each pod, and this, taken with the great number of pods borne, makes the yield enormous. In quality this Bean ranks with the very best and the beans are of large size. In earliness it comes between Henderson's and Burpee's Bush, and is about a week earlier than the latter variety. This Bean is bound to be the greatest, most popular Bush Lima—a continuous bearer.

Henderson. The improved Bush Lima Bean. Bush Lima Beans are now considered a necessity in almost every garden. This popularity is due to their dwarf, bushy growth, requiring no poles or brush. There are several types of Bush Limas, all of which have their particular merits, but all points considered, the type introduced—the "Henderson" Bush Lima—has stood the test of time, and is now more largely grown than all others combined. All impartial critics admit that it excels in all essential features. The only adverse criticism made on the original variety was the small size of the individual bean. In the Improved "Henderson" this is entirely overcome; the green bean measures about 1 inch long by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in breadth, and, further, they are plump, very tender, and of exquisitely rich, true, buttery Lima flavor, whether used green or dried for Winter.

For earliness and continuous productiveness the Improved "Henderson" is a veritable "pick-and-come-again" Lima Bean until killed by frost. They are at least 10 to 12 days earlier than other types of Bush Limas, and 2 to 3 weeks earlier than Pole Limas.



The "Burpee-Improved" Bush Lima Beans

BEETS

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 50 feet long, and 5 lbs. will plant an acre

Beets are easily cultivated, and it is only necessary to make repeated sowings in order to be supplied throughout the season with the most desirable vegetable. The frequent plantings are important, for old roots are hard, have a woody fibre and to a great extent lose their sweet flavor, and for a constant supply of tender young roots seed must be planted at intervals of three weeks.

Beets grow well in any common garden soil, but they thrive in a loose, finely pulverized, rich soil with considerable sand.

The plants will stand a light frost, and, therefore, the seed may be planted very early, about one inch deep in drills three and a half feet apart. Under favorable conditions a single Beet seed will produce two or more plants, making it very necessary to sow thinly. Shortly after the seed is planted the soil should have a top dressing of nitrate of soda, applied at the rate of five pounds for every one hundred square yards of the area under cultivation. If this treatment is repeated at the time the young plants are thinned out, the quality of the Beets will be greatly improved by the rapid growth induced by the nitrate.

When growth has fairly started the plants should be thinned out until they stand from four to six inches apart. The young plants that are removed can be prepared for table; they make excellent "greens" when boiled like Spinach.

The smoothest and most tender Beets are produced by rapid, vigorous growth, and the plants should, therefore, be thoroughly cultivated, for weeds and a baked soil will check the growth of the plants.

At the approach of severe cold weather the surplus stock of Beets can be gathered and stored in a cool cellar, where they will remain in good condition for a considerable length of time.

The earliness of the crop will be greatly hastened by the use of nitrate of soda. In experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, for every dollar invested in nitrate of soda nearly three dollars was returned in the increased value of the crop. The nitrate of soda should be applied in three equal dressings at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

Beets for Table Use

Edmand's Turnip. This is a choice selected market gardener's strain. It is of very early maturity, of fine turnip shape, uniform in size, with small foliage, the leaves being short and of a rich bronze red. Skin is a deep blood red; flesh richly colored, and of sweet flavor.



Crimson Globe Beet



Early Eclipse Beet

Early Eclipse. Tops small, dark purplish green, shading to lighter color on outside of leaves. Roots nearly globular, with a small tap root, and very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade, very sweet, crisp and tender especially when young.

"Witham Fireball." A new and quite distinct extra early turnip-rooted variety of the finest table qualities. The flesh is solid, crisp and sweet, and of a brilliant fiery red color, something like the color of Eclipse, but much more intense. It is of a perfectly globular form, with smooth skin, a tiny tap root and very slender leaf stalks. It is therefore especially adapted for early frame work, but it can be sown with equal success in the open ground. While it is as early as the earliest strains of the inferior flat Egyptian, it conserves its good qualities for a very much longer time.

Lentz. Nearly as early as Egyptian but larger and of better quality. Dark red color, tender and sweet. Very small top.

Crosby's Egyptian Turnip. Best for forcing. Quick grower. Between ordinary Egyptian and Eclipse in shape. Deep blood color, smooth skin, small top and tap root.

Gordinier's Crimson Globe Beet A grand second early and main crop variety. It is just the Beet you want for the table. Beautiful form, rich red flesh, exceedingly tender, deliciously sweet. The root is of medium size, generally about three inches in diameter, very handsome in shape, being a little deeper than round, with a remarkably smooth surface. It has a very small tap root. The very dark leaves are small and borne on slender stems which occupy but a small portion of the root, but it is the exquisite tenderness of the flesh and the complete absence of any stringy or woody character that so thoroughly distinguish this Beet. Interior color is very deep crimson throughout, ringed or zoned in a most beautiful manner.

Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip. The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop out-of-doors, being very early, with small top. Leaf stem and veins dark red, leaf dark green, dotted with red; root very dark red, rounded on top, but flat beneath, with very small tap root; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade; hard, crisp and tender when young.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Top small; stem purplish pink; leaf bright green; root with medium-sized tap, turnip-shaped, bright red. Flesh light purplish pink, zoned with white; crisp, tender, sweet, good quality.

Early Blood Turnip. A second-early variety, of good quality; blood-red, tender, and good for late keeping.

Half-Long Blood. This is an entirely distinct variety, and by far the best for Winter use. The deep red roots are very symmetrical, two or three times as long as thick, and always smooth and handsome. The flesh is rich, dark red, very sweet, crisp and tender, retaining its good quality longer than others. A most valuable variety for Winter and Spring use.



Early Model Beet

BEETS—Continued

Early Model Beet. This is indeed a model variety, and will be highly appreciated both for forcing and growing outside. It is a fine selection of blood-red Beet, extremely smooth and of symmetrical growth, fine, rich color and desirable shape. It makes a rapid growth and matures very early. The shape is nearly round and color of flesh a rich blood red. In quality it is most excellent, being sweet, tender and free from coarseness. The tops are quite small, making it a fine variety for forcing in hotbed. It retains all the good qualities either when grown under glass or in the open garden.

Dewey's Early Blood Turnip. First-class table Beet; week earlier than Early Blood Turnip. Skin smooth; flesh bright red, fine grained; top small.

Gordinier's Trojan Blood One of the finest late Beets in cultivation, and, in offering it to our trade, we are confident that it meets the demand for a first-class table Beet. The tops are small, permitting close planting, and the root is almost a globe shape and perfectly smooth; flesh bright red, zoned with pink, very tender and sweet; tap root small. We feel confident that our gardeners especially will find this a profitable addition to their lines.

Detroit Dark Red. The uniformity of size, shape, and fine appearance, puts this variety at once among the leaders of this most desirable of all vegetables. Tops small and upright, admitting of close planting. Roots medium in size, globular or oval, and very smooth; skin a dark blood red; flesh deep bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, fine-grained, crisp, tender and sweet, remaining so long after many sorts become woody. This is certainly a market gardeners' Beet.

SWISS CHARD

Sometimes called "Cut-and-Come-Again Spinach." If there is room for only a few vegetables in your garden be sure to plant this. In limited space it produces more food for the table than any other vegetable. It is used for greens the same as Spinach or Beet tops, and is the equal in quality and easier to prepare than Spinach and far superior to Beets. Sow early in the Spring in rows 16 inches apart and thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows. It can be used all Summer when Spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, beautiful white stems and mid-ribs; may be cooked like Asparagus or made into attractive pickles.

New Swiss Chard, or Gordinier's Lucullus Spinach Beet. The plants grow to a height of two to two and one-half feet. The stalks are as thick and broad as those of Rhubarb, being one and one-half inches broad, heavily ribbed and from ten to twelve inches long below the leaf. These stalks are delicious when cooked and served in the same manner as Asparagus. In the old type of Swiss Chard the leaf portion is smooth, broad and rounded at the upper end; in the new Lucullus the leaves are larger and sharply pointed at the top, while the texture is heavily crumpled or "savoyed," more crisply tender and of finer flavor. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as Spinach. The leaves and stalks served as separate vegetables afford two distinct dishes from the same plants at one time.

Poultrymen and Farmers read about MANGEL-WURZEL BEETS

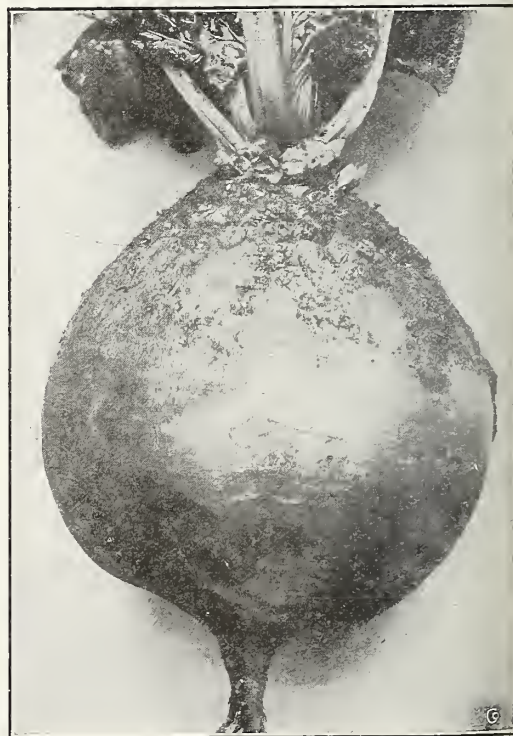
30 Tons Per Acre

Soils for Mangels: Mangels may be grown on almost all productive soils. Deep loams are considered best, and are necessary for the production of heavy yields of the long varieties. The Globe and Tankard varieties may be grown on the lighter, shallower soils.

Climate: Mangels, like Sugar Beets, do better where there is considerable of sunshine. Provided there is a good supply of moisture in the soil they will thrive in a warm, dry climate once they are established. They can withstand drought far better than most other root-crops.

Rotations for Mangels: As Mangels are an inter-tilled crop, they may be grown between two grain crops or after another intertilled crop which has been heavily manured, as Cabbages. In some places success has been attained by growing them after Clover which has been down for one year. As they are not harvested until late in the Fall the grain crop best suited to succeed them will be Oats or Corn. If Oats follow, the Mangel tops should be spread uniformly over the land and plowed under in the Fall. Failure to spread them uniformly will cause an uneven grain crop, as the tops are a valuable manure.

Preparation of Soil for Mangels: Deep Fall plowing is advisable, with a cross plowing or a deep disk-harrowing in the Spring. No crop responds more readily to good tillage than the Mangel and no crop will be more discouraging to the man who but half prepares the land. Ten to twelve tons per acre of barn manure should be applied to the land in the Fall, previous to plowing; this may be supplemented with fertilizers in Spring if desired. Before the seed is sown the land should be well fitted with the disk and spiked-tooth harrows. The successful grower will give five or six harrowings if necessary to make the seed-bed fine. Previous to the last two harrowings, apply 240-280 pounds of acid phosphate and 100-120 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, and 100-120 pounds muriate of potash;



Globe Mangel

MANGEL-WURZEL BEETS—Continued

these should be mixed together just before application; the mixture should be applied early in Spring. The fertilizers will stimulate the young plants. In some cases, 400 to 500 pounds of salt per acre are applied. If the land has not been recently limed, an application of 1500-2000 pounds per acre will often be profitable.

Width of rows and thinning for Mangels: It is recommended that the rows be not less than 30 inches apart, as narrow rows do not facilitate the use of two-horse cultivators. The aim should be to grow the maximum number of plants per row, as the reduction in cost of production by the usage of wide rows will compensate for any reduction in yield due to fewer plants per acre. As soon as the plants have four leaves they may be bunched, that is, take a hoe five or six inches wide, go down the rows and chop out all plants except a little bunch every six, eight or ten inches as required. After this they should be singled to one plant every six to ten inches, depending on the variety; the globes and tankards require rather greater width in the row than the long varieties. It is important that but one plant be left in a place, otherwise small, distorted roots will result. It is equally important that the thinning be done while the plants have but three or four leaves and before they become "drawn." If they are checked in any way at this time, the injury is permanent.

Cultivation of Mangels: As soon as the rows are discernible, shallow cultivation should be given. The cultivator should have shields to prevent soil being thrown on the young plants, and yet permit tillage close to them. If the stand is good the weeder may be run across the rows to destroy small weeds and aid in thinning. As soon as the plants are thinned, or before if they appear stunted, they should receive an application of 50 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, which may be mixed with 50 pounds of acid phosphate, or salt or sand to give it bulk and aid in distribution. This should be applied when the leaves are dry, since if it comes in contact with wet leaves it will injure them; and it should be applied close to the plants and harrowed in. At this stage the plants grow slowly and no pains should be spared to push them on with tillage and fertilizers and get them ahead of the weeds. A second or third application of nitrate of soda at intervals of ten to fourteen days is generally profitable. When thorough preparation has been given, shallow cultivation to keep the weeds in check is deemed advisable. The cultivator should go through the rows about every ten days to maintain a mulch, until the tops meet in the rows, which will prohibit further intertillage. It has been suggested to run the shovel-plow through the rows at the last cultivation to increase the proportion of the root below ground. Whether this practice will answer or whether it is commendable or not, the authors are not in a position to state.

Harvesting and Storing Mangels: Mangels should be harvested before severe frosts occur. The withering of the outer leaves is taken as an indication of cessation of growth. This frequently occurs about the middle of October and no time need then be lost before storing. The roots should be pulled up with as little injury as possible and the tops twisted off. Care in handling is requisite as, although Mangels are the first roots to be stored, they are the last to be used, and their keeping quality should not be reduced wantonly. In this state a root cellar is perhaps the best place in which to store them. It should be dry and well ventilated, as the roots suffer if these points are neglected.

Yield of Mangels: The average yield of Mangels is generally from 16 to 29 tons, although during the past three years several varieties have yielded at the rate of 40 tons per acre. The average yield of dry matter per acre in the past three years was between two and four-tenths and three tons per acre. In the case of Sugar Beets, yields of 20 tons of Beets containing four to four and five-tenths tons of dry matter were secured, while the yields of half-sugar Mangels ranged between the yields of Mangels and Sugar Beets.

Feeding: Roots of some kind are good for all domestic animals. Their effect is tonic as well as nutritive. Breeders and feeders of



Gordinier's Norbitten Giant Mangel

animals for exhibition find them invaluable. For most purposes the roots are chopped or sliced before feeding. Various hand and power machines are on the market for this work. Generally speaking, roots should not be fed alone as they carry too much water. A feed may vary from 25 to 50 pounds per day for a thousand pounds of animal, according to the amount of dry concentrates and roughage fed. It is usual to put the cut roots into the feed box and distribute the ground grain over them. For poultry, however, the whole roots may be given, allowing the fowls to pick them. It is said by some that Turnips and Rutabagas impart a flavor to milk. However, if no roots are in the milking-room at the time of milking and they are fed just after milking, this may be avoided.

Few British farmers feed Mangels whole, except occasionally to horses and hogs. For sheep they are cut up into finger pieces, like French fried potatoes, or sliced. They are sometimes prepared in this manner for cattle but are more often pulped, that is, grated down to irregular shaped pieces of about five-eighths to three-fourths of an inch in diameter. This is frequently done twelve hours before they are required for feeding, and during this time they are left mixed with chaffed hay or straw cut about two inches long, and left to heat. In making the pile, a layer of chaffed hay or straw is laid on the floor, then some Mangels, then chaffed hay or straw and so on. In twelve hours the mass has become warm, the meal and ground grain or whatever concentrate is being used is mixed uniformly through the mass and it is then fed. No more is mixed than will be required at the time.

Poultry Feeding: For Winter green-feed for poultry there is nothing better than **GORDINIER'S NORBITON GIANT MANGEL**.

These are being grown more largely each season, and provide fresh, green food for dairy stock and the fattening of animals during Winter months. They make not only a most valuable increase to the dry rations of animals during the Winter months, but also help to promote their health while stabled. Mangels grow to a larger size and will produce a greater bulk of roots per acre than Sugar Beets, but the latter are richer in quality and of superior feeding value.

Golden Tankard. Best Yellow Mangel in cultivation; contains more sugar and nutrition than the red-skinned sort. Nearly cylindrical in shape. Grows well above ground, making it easy to harvest, and is one of the most desirable varieties.

Norbitten Giant Long Red. Produces enormous roots, partly above ground; heavy cropper, frequently producing forty tons to the acre.

Large Red Globe. Same characteristics as the Yellow Globe, the only difference being in color.

Champion Yellow Globe. Orange yellow; root of large size and fine nutritive qualities; good yielder, and keeps well.

SUGAR BEETS

Sugar Beets are desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and table use. They are deservedly popular both on the farm and in the small garden. No one who raises Beets of any kind should fail to plant at least a trial bed. Our list comprises the best strains on the market.

Gordinier's Giant Feeding Sugar Beet, or Half

Sugar Mangel (For Feeding). The investigations of scientific men and the experience of practical stock feeders have established that a ration of some appetizing green food is of such great importance as to be practically essential to the profitable Winter feeding of stock. In the Northern States a supply of such food can only be obtained from some root crops. Of these Mangel-Wurzel is popular because of the immense yield

SUGAR BEETS—Continued

but is not fully satisfactory because of the low nutritive value. By the same system of careful selection and breeding which has accomplished so much with the Sugar Beet, there has been established in the Giant Feeding Sugar a strain of Beets which, while giving nearly as large a yield of easily grown and harvested roots as a crop of Mangels, supplies a food of very much higher nutritive value, the roots for feeding purposes being really more valuable, pound for pound, than those of the very best strains of Sugar Beet, and the yield under equally favorable conditions being more than double. The roots grow partly out of the ground and because of this and their shape the crop can be harvested and stored at less expense than any other root crop. We are certain that everyone who plants this variety and grows it with care will be much pleased with the crop. Every farmer should try it.

Vilmorin's Improved. In general the most desirable Beet for the sugar factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest sorts in cultivation, and, moreover, it will do better on new lands than any other variety, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best. In size it is medium or a little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing, under favorable conditions, as high as eighteen per cent. of sugar. The Beet grows below the surface. The green leaves are smooth-edged and spreading.

BROCCOLI

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant an acre.

The improved sorts of Broccoli bear so close a resemblance to the Cauliflower that they can scarcely be distinguished from each other. Broccoli is not so delicate in flavor as the Cauliflower, but is more hardy and taller in growth. It is usually grown for Fall use, and requires for its perfect development a moist, cool atmosphere and a deep, well-drained soil.

The seed should be planted early, in shallow drills one foot apart, and when the plants are about three inches high they should be carefully transplanted to stand fourteen inches apart in rows that are two feet from row to row. After growth commences and they have been transplanted, they should be thoroughly cultivated and at each hoeing fresh earth should be drawn around the plants.

White Cape. Very hardy, close, firm heads; sure header.

Purple Cape. Resembles the preceding except in color.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will plant an acre.

This vegetable is a species of the Cabbage, and its edible parts are the miniature heads which are produced in great profusion along the main stalk.

The seed may be grown early in hotbeds, or later in the open ground, when the weather permits. When the plants are about three inches high they should be transplanted about twenty inches apart in rows two feet apart, and, during the Summer, they must be cultivated the same as Cabbages. When the heads are well started the lower leaves of the main stalk may be stripped from the plant, in order to admit light and air to the head.

The early heads will be ready for the table early in September, and the late ones for Winter use should be harvested before cold weather and stored the same as Cabbages. Light freezing will not hurt the plant, and it frequently is left standing until well into the Winter; indeed, it survives the Winter without much protection. They require rich earth, and must make a rapid growth to attain their best in flavor and texture. It is a vegetable seldom seen except in the markets, but it is much prized by investigating natures who have a liking for Cabbage.

Improved Half-Dwarf, or Paris Market. The most productive and hardiest variety, bearing handsome, solid sprouts, like miniature Cabbage heads and of the best quality.

Gordinier's Danish The plants are of strong, robust growth, about two feet high. The stalks are large, thick and close-jointed, so that the sprouts set quite thickly on the stalk. A most distinct feature of my Danish Brussels Sprouts is that the sprouts develop for nearly the entire height of the stalk at about the same time; consequently, a very large crop can be gathered just when the market is ready for them. Even the sprouts formed at the base of the stalk are uniformly closely headed or tightly folded, they are quite as fine and solid as those which form higher up on the stalk. The entire setting is so regular in size that the sprouts require almost no trimming in order to prepare them for market. I recommend for these Danish Brussels Sprouts an early planting in a rich soil.



White Cape Broccoli



Gordinier's Danish Brussels Sprouts

WRITE FOR GORDINIER'S BIG Poultry OR IMPLEMENT CATALOGS

CABBAGE

One ounce of seed will produce 1,000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. will produce plants sufficient for an acre

There are three distinct varieties—red, smooth and wrinkled. The smooth are those usually grown, being larger and heavier than the wrinkled variety, although this last (Savoy) is extremely delicate in flavor. They are gross feeders, need plenty of manure, and a little chicken-house refuse will suit them. Transplant them on a cloudy day, if possible, but if fortune does not favor wait until toward evening, and shade the plantlets the next day, without fail, after which they will be pretty well able to take care of themselves.

Their enemies are cabbage-worm, loopers, flea-beetle, black-rot and club-root. Arsenical poison should be used for the first two. Spray either with Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green or with Paris Green and flour, sprinkled dry, or with the resin and lime mixture. The last is by far the best. Club-root must be starved out of the soil, therefore you should not attempt to grow Cabbage or Cauliflower for two years or more if this disease develops in your garden, the only remedy being the evil-smelling carbon bisulphide. Black-rot starts on the outer leaves, turning them yellow, and eats its way into the heart of the plant. Destroy the leaves by fire as soon as you discover that they have been attacked. If the rot has reached the stem it is wiser to destroy the whole plant. Should this unpleasantness develop among your Cabbages examine them carefully before storing for Winter.

The Cabbage is a gross feeder, and to insure the best results heavy, rich, moist loam should be provided and the plants should be cultivated during growth. Cabbage should not be grown in soil that has produced a root crop the previous year, as such a soil has a tendency to produce club-rooted stock. New land is, therefore, the best, and it should be plowed deeply and manured heavily.

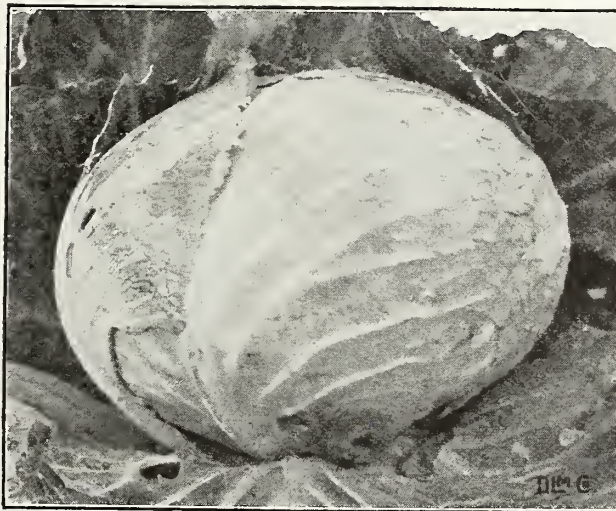
For the earliest supply the seed should be sown in September and the plants Wintered in coldframes and set out early in the Spring.

For the Fall, or main crop, the seed should be sown very thinly in the seed-bed and the young plants transplanted to their permanent place as soon as all danger from frost is passed. These plants should be set from 18 to 24 inches apart in rows that are from 3 to 4 feet from row to row.

Cabbages should be hoed every week, and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads. The head is ripe for culinary uses when it is large and firm. Soft heads that have the leaves folded so loosely that they yield when you press them, may be used for the Winter's supply, as they will harden in storage. This hardening is really an expansive growth of the inner leaves to fill up the space. Cabbages stand



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage



Extra Early Express Cabbage

pretty cold weather, so you need not think about storing them until Election Day comes. Then, if you wish to keep them only a short while, say until Christmas, they may be taken out of the ground, placed all in a clump with the roots to the center and covered with hay, straw or litter. If you wish to keep them longer, or to be more sure of their safety, dig a trench one foot deep, cut off the loose outside leaves of the Cabbage, put them in the trench, heads down and close together, cover them over with earth, and, as the weather grows colder, pile on salt hay, straw or litter.

EARLIEST OBLONG HEADED VARIETIES

Early Jersey Wakefield. This is the earliest and hardest heading of extra early Cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra-early crop. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care and there is none better and there are few as good. Heads conical, very compact, solid and of excellent quality. The thick, stout leaves and compact habit make it the best for Wintering over and very early setting.

Charleston, or Large Wakefield. A strain of Wakefield in which the plant is larger, and a little later, the head larger, and not so pointed. On account of the fine, solid heads of this variety it is deservedly very popular with market gardeners and shippers to follow the Jersey Wakefield, which is only a few days earlier than this splendid variety.

Extra Early Express. An extra early sort, in which the plants are compact, with round, thick leaves, and form an oval head which is astonishingly large for the size of the plants. The heads are comparatively thicker and less pointed than those of the Jersey Wakefield, and it is only slightly later than that sort.

Early Winnigstadt. One of the best for general use, being very hardy and sure to head, forming a hard head when most sorts fail. Those who have failed with other kinds can hope to succeed with this. It seems to suffer less from the Cabbage worm than any other sort. Plant very compact, with short, thick leaves. Heads regular, conical, very hard, and keep well both Summer and Winter. It is the hardiest, not only as regards frost, but will suffer less from excessive wet, drought, insects or disease, than any other second-early sort, and will give a fair crop of heads when others fail.



Early Winnigstadt Cabbage

Early and Second-Early Flat-Headed Varieties

Copenhagen Market Cabbage, New, Early.

This superb new Cabbage created quite a sensation during the past season. It is undoubtedly without a rival as the finest large round-headed early Cabbage in cultivation. The type is thoroughly fixed, the heads maturing all at the same time—(this being a great consideration to Market Gardeners, entailing less labor in harvesting the crop and allows the ground to be cleared at the first cutting). The heads average about ten pounds each in weight, are very solid, with small core and of fine quality. It matures as early as Charleston Wakefield, and will give a much heavier yield per acre than that popular variety. The plant is short-stemmed, the heads being produced almost on the ground level. The leaves are light green, rather small saucer-shaped, and always tightly folded. The plants, therefore, can be set closer than is usual with varieties of similar size.



All Head Cabbage

Gordinier's Early Summer

A very early, large-heading Cabbage; plants strong growing, with large, spreading outer leaves. Heads large, flat or slightly rounded and keep longer without bursting than most of the early sorts. Valuable for both family and market. This may be called an improvement on the Newark Flat Dutch, which it has superseded.

Fottler's Brunswick. In its improved type, this is a very fine Summer or early Fall variety. The plants are of dwarf, compact growth; the solid, flat heads resting on the soil, while the few outer leaves grow closely about the heads. The foliage is a light bluish green in color. The heads are very flat, quite thick through, uniformly "hard and solid," and considerably earlier than the ordinary Flat Dutch strains. Good both for intermediate and Winter use.

All-Head. A variety in which the plants are more compact, the leaf smoother and thicker and the heads rounder than the Early Summer. Certainly a good variety, which promises to become very popular.



Gordinier's Early Spring

Gordinier's Early Spring

The earliest flat-headed variety. A wonderfully compact plant, with few outer leaves, so that a great number of fine, solid heads can be produced on an acre. Although it does not come to full maturity as early as Jersey Wakefield, it becomes solid enough for use about as early, and is by far the best early sort for markets that demand a large, flat Cabbage. The plant is vigorous, with short stem. The leaves are large, broad, and of peculiar light green color. The head is oval, and very large for the size of the plant, nearly equaling those of the later kinds.

All Seasons. This is the sort generally grown on Long Island for the New York market. Heads very large, round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened; very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the Winter sorts. Plants very vigorous and sure heading; leaves large, smooth, with dense bloom. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. One of the very best sorts for general cultivation.

Gordinier's True Danish Summer Ball-Head

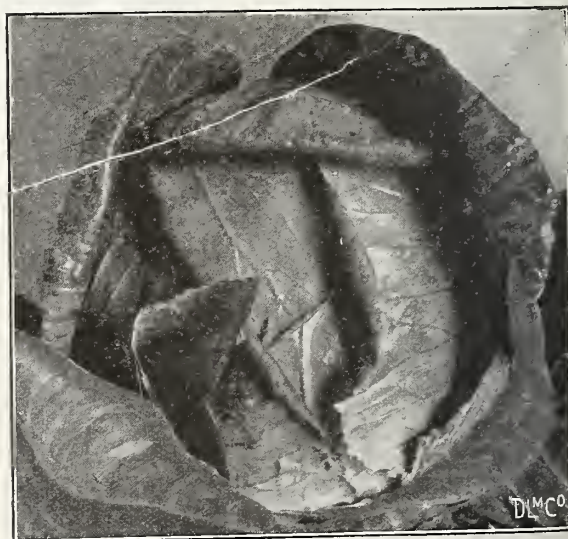
Cabbage (Imported Stock). Everybody acquainted with Gordinier's True Danish Ball-Head Cabbage will be interested in this new Summer sort. This new variety is equally as hard as the original type, and its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. It is regarded as a second early sort coming to maturity long in advance of the parent type. Its earliness makes it available for commercial sale all Summer, and proves to be very profitable. It belongs to a class by itself as a Summer-heading strain and should be grown by all farmers and gardeners. Our seed of this Cabbage is purchased directly from the grower in Denmark and is positively the true stock.

Improved Early Summer. It makes large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality. It is particularly true in the color of the plant, which has a peculiar bluish tinge, with veins of the leaf very white and prominent. The greatest fault which can be found with it is the tendency to produce pointed heads; this has never been fully bred out of it, but is not now so bad as formerly.

Succession. A good second-early round-headed sort, heads very evenly, and comes in a few days after the Early Summer. It also grows larger than the latter variety, and is grown largely by both the market gardener and the amateur.

Newark Early Flat Dutch. One of the finest strains of second-early Cabbage. Large, solid, flat heads.

Glory of Enkhuizen. A comparatively new second early variety, very sure heading and of excellent quality. Plant of vigorous growth, with large, rather spreading outer leaves, which are noticeably curved. Head globular or very nearly round, very solid and of large size for so early a variety of Cabbage.



Gordinier's Early Summer

WRITE FOR
OUR
POULTRY
CATALOGUE
YOURS FOR
THE ASKING

VARIETIES FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER

Premium Flat Dutch. This is a large, strong-growing variety, requiring a considerable length of season in which to perfect the large, solid, flat heads, and should be planted at least two feet apart in rich soil. Very popular where large, solid heads are desired for market.

Hollander. This variety is very hardy, very handsome, very solid; one of the best keepers and of fine quality. The plant is vigorous, rather compact-growing, with a longer stem than most American sorts and exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold, but also dry weather; it matures its head a little later than the Flat Dutch. The leaves are large, very thick, bluish green covered with whitish bloom and borne with an upward tendency. The head is round, of less diameter than that of the Flat Dutch, but very solid. The leaves of the head are very thick, white and tender and not only overlap or pass by each other more than those of most sorts, but are so tightly drawn as to form an exceedingly solid head which stands shipment better and arrives at its destination in more attractive shape than those of any other late sort. In quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender.

Surehead. A compact-growing, general crop Cabbage, having medium sized to large, thick heads and many outer leaves.

Autumn King. This is an extremely large and solid-heading variety, well suited for Fall and Winter. It is especially desirable for exhibition, giving the best results in cool locations. The plant is of extra strong growth, with an abundance of dark bluish green leaves growing closely about the large, flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the earlier and smaller varieties.

Danish "Round-Head." Danish Round-head has given such splendid satisfaction to growers for Winter market that we could fill pages with enthusiastic letters from pleased planters. The heads average larger in size than those of the Ball-Head, maturing about two weeks earlier and are set on shorter stalks. They are extremely hard and solid, with interior leaves blanched to the purest whiteness; sweet flavor and crisp tender texture. The great weight of the heads has been noted by growers. When heads were cut from the stalks to show the distinctly round form, the usual comment was, "hard as a bullet and heavy as lead." The new Danish Round-Head has less outer foliage and is better able to resist blight than Danish Ball-Head, being in most sections quite as vigorous in growth during the hot Summer as the best American types.

Gordinier's Genuine Danish Ball-Head (Seed grown by the originator in Denmark). An extremely hardy imported Cabbage, which is growing in popularity in America, having proven itself one of the very best Winter sorts. It is a very sure header, very solid and heavy, an extra good keeper and good seller. It is medium to late, but is generally grown as a late crop. The heads are not extra large, and without many outer leaves, so that it can be grown in close quarters. It has excellent keeping qualities, and comes out of the pit in March or April as fresh as when it was put in. It is the best Cabbage to raise where it is sold per ton or by weight, as its solidity is not equaled by any other Cabbage in the list.

Excelsior Late Flat Dutch. A fine, late variety. Heads are large and solid, with few outer leaves, adapting it to close planting.

Bristol's Improved Flat Dutch. A first-class late variety; grows similar to the Newark Early Flat Dutch, but makes larger heads.

The Volga. The splendid new Cabbage, very true to type, and extremely hardy. This new Russian variety is of the greatest uni-



Gordinier's Volga

formity. In a field of several acres frequently not a single plant shows any variation from a true and valuable type. In some respects it is a vegetable wonder, as the heads are about equal size and shape, weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds each, round as a ball, the largest measuring about 12 inches in diameter, either way. Unlike most varieties, the heads are perfectly solid, and the stem does not run up into the head nearly so far; the flesh is exceedingly firm, tender and white, making it a most desirable form for kraut, as well as all other purposes. In respect to hardiness—we have never seen a type which would favorably compare. This type will mature its heads fully two weeks earlier than any of our late-growing kinds. It is predicted that The Volga, within a few years will lead in all Cabbage growing sections as an early-maturing main crop variety.

Large Late Drumhead. A favorite Winter variety, largely planted by growers who make a specialty of shipping Cabbage, as it stands transportation well. The heads grow to very large size and heavy weight. They are solid, of good quality and texture, and have very few loose leaves, allowing of planting closely in the field.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is the best, largest and surest heading red Cabbage ever introduced, and much better than the stock offered as Red Drumhead. No one should plant the latter as long as our strain of Mammoth Rock Red can be obtained. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads.

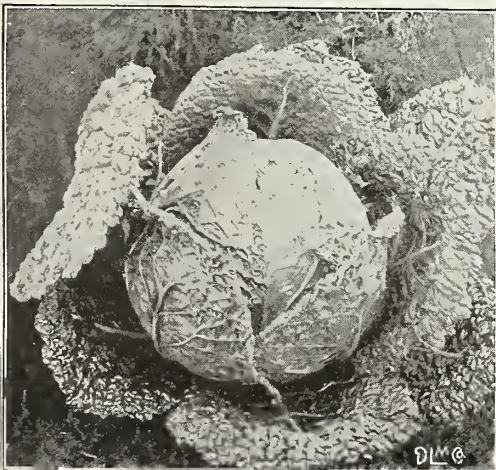
Gordinier's True Danish Dark-Red Winter Round-Head

This grand strain produces round heads of great solidity, deep rich coloring. The plants are of strong, compact growth. The heads are perfectly round of medium size. The leaves composing the head are of an unusually deep dark red color; this rich coloring extends to the center of the head, only showing a small portion of white when cutting across the veins and tissue. I feel able to recommend this Cabbage highly, the quality is unsurpassed, and it is the most excellent for pickling. It requires a rich soil, and it must be planted very early.

SAVOY CABBAGES

These are esteemed highly on account of their tenderness and mild flavor. The tissue of the leaves between the veins is much more abundant than in the smooth-leaved sorts, being decidedly crumpled, or blistered, in character—as there is not room for it to lie flatly between the veins. This makes a much larger proportion of tender foliage to the head.

Gordinier's Improved American Savoy The best of all the Savoys. The heads are large and solid and the plants are of vigorous growth and very sure-heading.



Gordinier's Improved American Savoy

Clovers, Timothy and Field Seeds
ASK FOR PRICES

CARROT

(For Garden Cultivation)

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 150 feet long and 2 to 4 pounds will plant an acre

The Carrot thrives in a loose, rich soil that has been well manured and deeply worked, and to insure smooth, straight roots the plants must be thoroughly cultivated during their growth.

Plant the seed early in the Spring, in shallow drills, covering it only lightly, as it is very small, and press down the soil.

Carrots are considered best when they are young and tender, full-grown roots being hard and woody, and successive sowings, made at intervals of one month, will be necessary to supply young stock.

When the young plants are well established they should be thinned out to stand 3 inches apart in the row, but the large late varieties must be thinned out until they stand about 6 inches apart.

If the plants are to be cultivated with a horse cultivator, the rows must be 3 feet apart, but if the hoe is to be used in weeding, the rows need only be one foot apart.

Carrot seed is very slow in germinating, and if Radish seed be sown in the same row, they will break the surface of the soil and mark the rows.

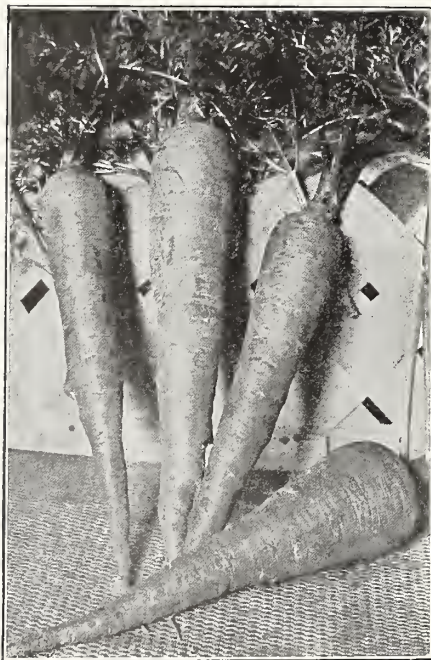
French Forcing Horn. Earliest variety grown. Roots orange, small, of fine texture and mild flavor. Grows two inches in diameter.

Early Scarlet Horn. Stump roots about four inches long, medium size, excellent quality; color orange-scarlet.

Gordinier's Improved Long Orange

An old standard variety. Deep orange color, roots tapering uniformly from the shoulder to the point.

New Chantenay. This variety is a very productive one. It has an extra large shoulder, is easily dug, and is desirable in all respects. It is a stump-rooted sort, very smooth, fine in texture and of a beautiful rich, orange color. For table use it is by many considered to be the best of all, both on account of shape and quality. The flesh, when cooked, is very tender.



Gordinier's Long Orange Carrots



Gordinier's Improved Long Orange



Danvers Half-Long Carrots

Danvers Half-Long Pointed. Valuable sort for gardeners; top small, roots short, medium length, pointed, color rich orange.

Selected Danvers Half-Long Stump-Rooted. Similar to above except in shape of root, which is stump instead of pointed.

Guerande, or Oxheart. A stump-rooted variety, between the Half-long and Horn varieties. Grows from three to four inches in diameter at the shoulder. Excellent quality and a splendid keeper.

Half-Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump-Rooted. Tops small; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in center, but with no distinct core. Of the finest quality and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium-sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden.

ASK FOR
GORDINIER'S POULTRY AND
IMPLEMENT CATALOGS

CARROTS FOR CATTLE FEEDING

The Carrots keep well when stored for Winter use, and form an extremely wholesome addition to the Winter rations for the stock. They are grown most easily in land which has been under cultivation the preceding season, and which has been manured heavily and plowed during the previous Fall, though short, well-rotted manure will give excellent results, turned under in the Spring if the surface is finely prepared before sowing the seed. Seed should be sown thinly in drills three feet apart, early, using four pounds of seed per acre. When well started, hoe carefully and thin out young plants to stand 4 to 6 inches apart according to the size attained by the variety. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season, working more deeply as growth advances.

Improved Short White. This variety takes the first rank as a field Carrot. The roots are half-long, smooth, very heavy at the shoulder, but tapering regularly to the point; color light green at the crown, pure white below; flesh rich, white, solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. This variety is a real acquisition as a heavy-yielding, easily-harvested white Carrot, and is the best of this class. Very desirable in all particulars.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground. Root pure white, green above ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock-feeding.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants, and one-fourth pound will plant an acre

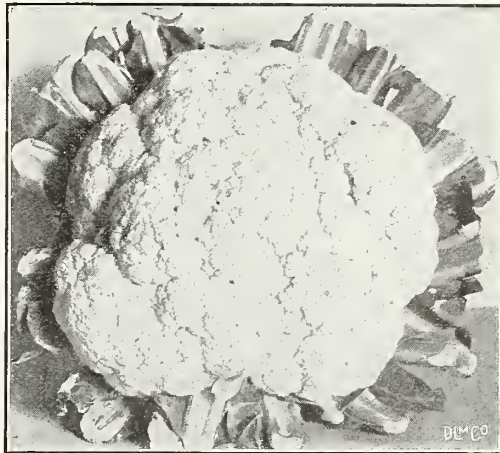
The Cauliflower is grown with about the same soil, planting and care as is the Cabbage, but the supply of moisture must be more carefully maintained and the land more highly fertilized.

As the plants do not stand very hot weather, the best Cauliflowers are grown as a Fall crop, during cool, moist weather, but excellent results are obtained with plants that are started early enough to ensure their maturity before hot weather sets in. For this early crop only the extra-early varieties should be selected and the seed planted in hotbeds early in February, and the plants transplanted to the open ground as soon as all danger from frost is passed.

When the heads begin to form the only way to discover them is to part the central leaves and reveal the small white flower bud in the center. When the small leaves surrounding this blossom are parted, and the flower is visible without search, the time is ripe to draw up the outside leaves and tie them together at the top. When the proper time has elapsed for the plant to have reached maturity, which is easily seen by the full roundness of the leaf case, the heads are cut off and the leaves surrounding the flower trimmed down to display the white flower clumps. The plant stalks should then be pulled up and burned, for it is not wise to run any risk of harboring insects or diseases.

For the Fall, or main crop, the seed should be planted about June and the young plants transplanted to stand 2½ feet apart each way.

Gordinier's True Early Snowball The earliest of all Cauliflowers. Most compact, the surest header, whitest, and best keeper. The only first-class Cauliflower in the market. Our seed is grown in Denmark and we guarantee it to be the true Snowball, and sure to give satisfaction. Admirably adapted for forcing or Wintering over for early crop, and the most popular sort for these purposes. It is also one of the best sorts for late Summer and Fall crop, and with reasonably favorable conditions every plant will



Gordinier's True Early Snowball Cauliflower



Dry-Weather Cauliflower

form a large, solid head of fine quality. The plants are compact, with few narrow, upright leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort. In our recent comparative trials of samples from the best known growers and prominent seedsmen in Europe and America our stocks of Early Snowball were unsurpassed by any in earliness. They also gave the highest percentage of well-formed heads. We are in position to supply the most critical trade with seed which can be depended upon as the very best.

Dry-Weather Cauliflower. (Also known as **Danish Giant** and **Gilt-Edge**.) This is a fine, large, heavy, variety that matures about a week later than our Earliest Cauliflower. It is especially adapted for growing in dry locations where all other sorts fail to do well, as on account of its having very large leaves, which furnish greater protection to the heads, this sort seems especially adapted to heading perfectly in dry or warm weather. But, as with all Cauliflowers, to secure a large crop of the best solid heads, it is essential that the ground be well enriched and most thoroughly cultivated during the growing season. By planting this variety where other sorts have failed, on account of the dryness of the location, it will be found that a good crop of this delicious vegetable can easily be obtained.

Early Dwarf Erfurt. (Selected.) The Erfurt strains of Cauliflower are most popular with market-gardeners, being of dwarf growth, early and sure-heading habit. The heads are of good size, solid, and blanch finely. While less expensive than our choicest strains this will be found to give quite good results in localities suited for Cauliflower.

Large Late Algiers. A very strong-growing late variety, with large leaves tapering to a slender point at the end. The foliage is of a bluish cast. In cool locations and rich soil it produces very large, solid, white heads late in the Fall.

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. apart	No. plants.	Dis. apart	No. plants.	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants.
12 x 1 In	522,720	24 x 24 In	10,890	36 x 36 In	4,840	60 x 60 In	1,743
12 x 3 "	174,240	30 x 1 "	209,088	42 x 12 "	12,446	8 x 1 Ft.	5,445
12 x 12 "	43,560	30 x 6 "	34,848	42 x 24 "	6,223	8 x 3 "	1,815
16 x 1 "	392,040	30 x 12 "	17,424	42 x 36 "	4,148	8 x 8 "	680
18 x 1 "	348,480	30 x 16 "	13,068	48 x 12 "	10,890	10 x 1 "	4,356
18 x 3 "	116,160	30 x 20 "	10,454	48 x 18 "	7,790	10 x 6 "	726
18 x 12 "	29,040	30 x 24 "	8,712	48 x 24 "	5,445	10 x 10 "	435
18 x 18 "	19,360	30 x 30 "	6,970	48 x 30 "	4,356	12 x 1 "	3,630
20 x 1 "	313,635	36 x 3 "	58,080	48 x 36 "	3,630	12 x 5 "	736
20 x 20 "	15,681	36 x 12 "	14,520	48 x 48 "	2,723	12 x 12 "	302
24 x 1 "	261,360	36 x 18 "	9,680	60 x 36 "	2,901	16 x 1 "	2,722
24 x 18 "	15,520	36 x 24 "	7,260	60 x 48 "	2,178	16 x 16 "	170

CELERY

One ounce of seed will produce about 3000 plants

In the culture of Celery a rich, deep, loose soil, thoroughly drained, is recommended. Celery grown on upland is considered to be of better quality, while on moist lowlands it grows better. Celery seed germinates slowly, and for an early crop the seed should be started early, in shallow flats filled with loam, the seeds sown on the surface and a little dirt sifted over them. The soil should be kept moderately moist. When the plants begin to germinate they should be gradually accustomed to the light, and they should be transplanted once or twice in the boxes, hotbed or coldframe before being set in the field. When the plants are three or four inches high the tops should be clipped to make the plants stocky. When transplanted to the field the rows may be four to five feet apart and the plants six inches distant in the rows. The plants should be set not deeper than they were in the bed, and the soil firmly pressed about the roots. When the plants are about ten inches tall the Celery wanted for Fall use should be banked up to blanch it. This operation should be repeated as the tops grow. The Celery intended for Winter storing should be earthed sufficiently to induce the stalks to grow upright. Celery will stand several degrees below freezing without serious injury. About the 1st of November the plants should be placed in trenches or in the cellar to blanch for Winter use. If stored, trenches should be dug 8 to 10 inches wide and as deep as the Celery is tall. The earth should be loose at the bottom of the trench. The plants, with the roots on are taken from the rows and packed closely in the trench, with the tops even with the surface. As cold weather comes on the tops should be covered gradually with some loose material until they are protected from serious freezing. Celery may be placed in the cellar by having boards 8 to 10 inches apart to prevent packing in a compact mass. Soil should be placed about the roots that they may start to grow, as this growth in the trench or cellar blanches the stalk. Earth is not necessary between the stalks.

The period of transplanting cannot be safely delayed after July 15. Banking the Celery when the soil is excessively dry, especially during warm weather, causes the Celery to rot at the heart. To avoid both rust and rot heavy banking should not begin until cold weather in September. The best distance apart for the rows is 4 feet. Under this system alternate rows should be banked and bleached and then removed when the remaining rows are similarly handled. Celery for Winter use, planted in boxes, cellars, or pits, should have the roots pruned back to two inches in length, and the bunches should also receive considerable top pruning, but the outer stalks should not be stripped off. White Plume is the best variety so far for general culture.

Celery is blanched for the purpose of depriving it of its natural green color and of certain bitter properties, thus rendering it more palatable. The principle involved is the exclusion of light. This is usually accomplished by heaping earth against the plants. Boards about a foot wide are used for the same purpose. They are leaned against the plants on either side of the row and held in position by wire hooks, cleats or other means. Drain tiles, stiff wrapping paper, and, in Florida, according to an agricultural journal, moss, is sometimes used for bleaching. Sometimes the plants are set so closely together that they shade and bleach themselves. This is the method employed in the so-called "new Celery culture," which is simply the growing of varieties with self-blanching tendencies in rows 8 to 12 inches distant either way and banking or boarding up the outside rows only. This system, of course, necessitates an increase in the amount of fertilizers and water used.

Celery, like Asparagus, requires an abundance of fertilizer. Well-rotted barnyard manure is generally advised. The soil can scarcely be made too rich. While no conclusive results can be drawn from this one set of analyses, it seems probable that nitrogen and potash are the plant foods most required. In an experiment with commercial fertilizers, on flat muck land of half-wild meadow broken up the year of the test and which had never been fertilized, wood ashes gave the best results, although a combination of nitrate of soda, South Carolina rock and sulphate of potash promise well.

All Our Celery Seed Is Grown for Us in France.

Taking various points into consideration, experiments plainly show the superiority of French-grown seed over the American-grown. That the difference is not due to the character of the soil or to climatic conditions is apparent from the fact that the Celery stalks from the French seed were entirely different, though they were grown under the same conditions of soil and climate and were given the same kind of care. The difference must have come from the seed. Pithy stalks should never be used for seed, and seed plantations should be carefully watched and rogued whenever a strange plant appears. That much of the European-grown seed is superior to American-grown seed cannot be disputed. The superiority is due altogether to their careful selection of seed stock and the subsequent attention paid to the plant to keep it up to the set standard. Cheap seed is dear at any price. This is especially true when the profit of a whole season's work is dependent upon it.

EARLY SELF-BLANCHING CELERY

Golden Yellow Self-Blanching. This is the best Celery for early use. Critical gardeners depend upon our stock of this sort to produce their finest early Celery. Plants of a yellowish green color, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort.



Golden Yellow Self-Blanching Celery

CELERY—Continued

New Pink Plume. The stalks of this magnificent new Celery are of a clear, creamy white, shaded with a beautiful delicate pink. In flavor it is sweeter than any other all-red Celery, having a stronger Celery flavor, and is preferred by Celery lovers wherever known. The foliage is white, like the White Plume, and the plants bleach naturally. It has the long-keeping qualities for which Red Celeries are noticeable, and the faint tint of pink makes it wonderfully attractive for table use. It has no tendency to rust, and, owing to its white tops, matures and blanches as early as White Plume.

White Plume. While we are fully aware that this variety has great merit as an early market sort, being as early as any and very attractive when fit for use, yet we do not think that it compares favorably with the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching either in flavor or solidity, or that it will remain in condition for use as long after it is earthed up. Plants light yellowish green with tips of leaves almost white. As they mature, the inner stems and leaves turn white and require to be earthed up but a short time before they are in condition for use. Where a fine appearing Celery at a minimum amount of labor is the object, this variety will give entire satisfaction. An improved White Plume with longer stems is being offered, but careful comparison with our stock shows that it is not equal in quality or so desirable as that we offer.

Rose Ribbed Paris. Exceedingly beautiful and of splendid quality. In general character this sort resembles the Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, from which it originated, but the plant is more compact, the stalks a little larger and the upper portions, particularly of the heart stems, are a richer, deeper yellow. The stalks are most beautifully tinted with red at the base. The plant is stout and vigorous and as self-blanching as any variety in cultivation. The leaves are broad, the outer ones dark green, but becoming more yellow toward the center until those of the heart are deep yellow. Though the ribs are prominent the stalks are practically stringless and wonderfully crisp, tender and good flavored. They are large and thick. In color they are a very rich and wax-like yellow tinted with pink at the base, which deepens into a carmine line along the ribs. We have carefully tested this sort and we believe it to be one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation both for the home garden and those markets which demand vegetables of high quality. No Celery grower or market-gardener should fail to grow it extensively, as its remarkable beauty alone will give it ready sale wherever offered.

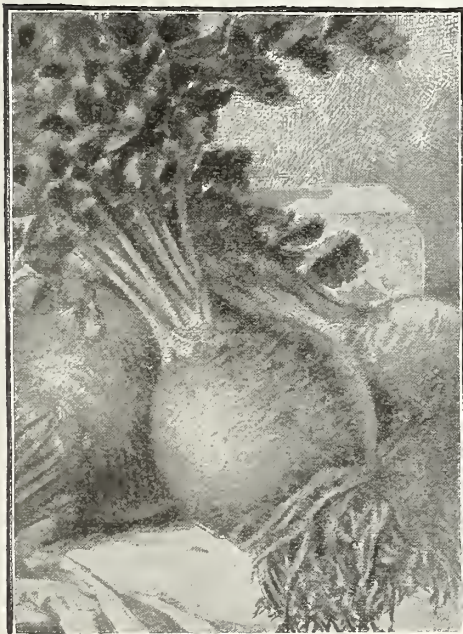
LONG-KEEPING WINTER VARIETIES

Giant White Solid. Stiff-growing, often reaching a height of three feet. Blanches in good shape; quality excellent.

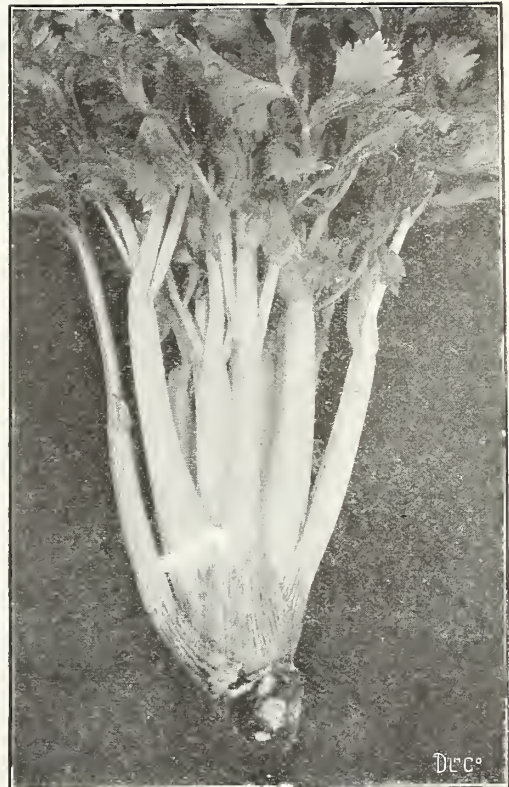
Boston Market. Robust grower. Leaves dark green, and the stalks when blanched are nearly white. A favorite with gardeners. Quality very fine.

Giant Golden Heart. Produced by selection from the Dwarf Golden Heart. Quality, appearance and size are unsurpassed. One of the best late varieties for market-gardeners. Very hardy.

Kalamazoo, or Solid Ivory. The fine Celery sent out under the name Kalamazoo has enjoyed a wide and extended popularity, and has proved to be one of the most solid, compact, strong-growing and easily blanched market varieties. We are selling it as a thoroughly reliable sort, both for family and market use; keeps well through the Winter.



Giant Prague Celeric



Cordinier's White Plume

New Giant Pascal. A green-leaved variety developed from the Golden Yellow Large Solid; excellent sorts for Fall and Winter use. Blanches quickly to beautiful yellowish white; solid, crisp and of a fine nutty flavor. Stalks grow broad and thick, a single plant making a large bunch. With rich soil and high culture, this variety will be wholly satisfactory. Especially recommended for the South where it is prized more than almost any other kind.

Perfection Heartwell. A large, solid, strong-growing variety of creamy white color and excellent flavor. An excellent market sort for Winter use, stalks clear and heart golden yellow. Fine keeper.

French's Success. Keeps the best of any Celery yet introduced. Growth compact and short in stem so that plants may be well earthed up for blanching while growing close together. Foliage dark green; heart large, solid and formed early; stalks white, thick, yet brittle and without stringiness, and of good quality. It requires more time to mature than some sorts, but remains firm, solid and in perfect condition until late in Spring. We recommend it as the best variety for the late market.

Evans' Triumph. This is one of the best late sorts. The variety produces a very strong and vigorous plant with large, very white, crisp, tender and fine flavored stalks. It is late and requires the whole season to develop, but will keep well for a very long time and has proven to be one of the most popular late varieties. When it is properly grown a dozen plants trimmed for market will weigh nearly twice as much as the same number of some smaller and earlier sorts.

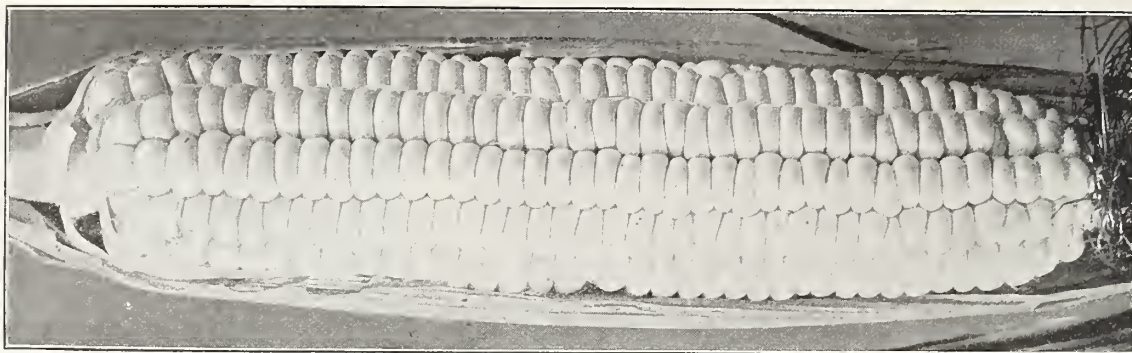
Soup, or Cutting Celery. This variety is not suitable for blanching, but is adapted to sowing thick in rows and cutting when three or four inches high, to use for soup flavoring. Tops grow very large and rapidly and if cut repeatedly a succession will be furnished all season.

CELERIC OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common Celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of 2 inches or over they will be fit for use. To keep through Winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like Beets or Carrots.

Turnip-Rooted. Root of this Celery is turnip-shaped, tender, sweet taste, rather strong flavor. Used principally for seasoning.

Wibolts Celeric, Giant Prague. Celeric is quite a desirable though little known vegetable; instead of producing long leaf stalks like the ordinary varieties it has a bulbous or turnip-like root which has the true celery flavor and is greatly liked by all who have tried it. Our Giant Prague variety is the largest, smoothest and best sort. Very easily grown and we advise you to try it. Excellent for salads and flavoring.



Gordinier's Golden Bantam Corn

SWEET CORN

One quart of seed will plant 200 hills, and 8 to 10 quarts will plant an acre

By a judicious selection of varieties it is possible to have a constant supply of Sweet Corn from early Summer to late in the Fall. A rich, warm soil is best, but excellent Sweet Corn may be raised on any good garden soil that has been deeply worked and thoroughly fertilized.

The seed should not be planted until the weather has become settled and warm, as Corn will not germinate, but rot, in cold, wet soil. Corn may be planted either in drills or in hills. Drills should be from 2½ to 4 feet apart and the stalks thinned out until they stand from 10 to 18 inches apart in the row. Planted in this way a greater yield from a given surface of ground may be obtained. If hills are used they should be 3 feet apart and five or six kernels planted in each hill, the seed being covered to a depth of 3 inches.

To insure plenty of moisture and to kill weeds, hoe the Corn frequently and draw up the soil to the stalks.

Successive plantings should be made at intervals of two weeks.

EARLY VARIETIES

Extra-Early Red Cob Cory. The earliest of all Sweet Corns. Very dwarf in growth, producing two ears to the stalk. Cob red, kernels of a reddish tint. Eight-rowed.

Extra-Early Premo. The superior new Sweet Corn. A pure Sweet Corn, earlier than Extra-Early Adams. A decidedly meritorious variety. A "sixty-day" Sweet Corn that combines all the merits of the leading early varieties, and is also really superior to all of them in size, quality, and yield. Premo can be planted fully as early as the Adams for the young plants withstand slight frosts, while the other varieties are tender and the seed of them will rot if planted before the soil becomes warm. The stalks grow about five feet high and are very vigorous, generally bearing two well-developed ears to the stalk. Many favorable testimonials have been received regarding this Corn, and from our own tests (having grown it largely for several seasons) we do not hesitate to recommend it to our friends.

Extra-Early White Cob Cory. A little later than the ordinary Cory but of better quality. Ears a trifle longer. Eight-rowed. Kernels and cob white.

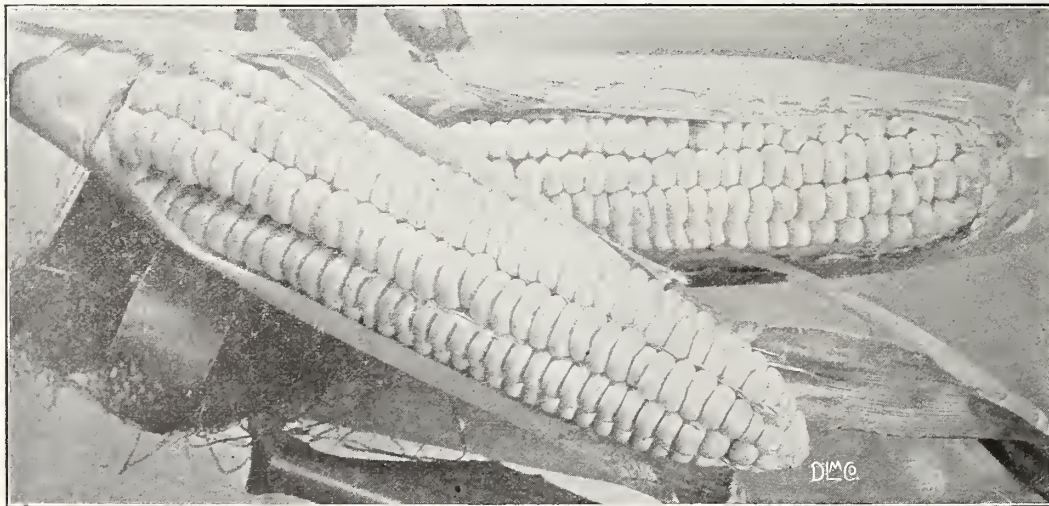
Crosby's Early. Second early; stalks short; ears grow rather low. Ears medium length, fourteen-rowed. Kernels medium-sized, white and sweet. Cob small, white.

Mammoth White Cory. The largest and best extra-early Sweet Corn. The stalks are no larger than those of the Cory and mature their ears fully as early, but the ears are twelve, instead of eight-rowed, very much larger and quite free from the open space between the rows, which is such an objectionable feature of the old Cory. The grain is very white, the quality is good and the size and beauty of the ears give this variety ready sale even if the market is glutted with other sorts.

Shaker's Early. Ripens with early Minnesota, but has longer ears which are twelve-rowed. Stalk medium height, two or three ears on a stalk. Kernels large, white, tender and of fine flavor. Cob white.

Early Sweet Corn, Gordinier's "Golden Bantam." Earliest and best of all extreme-earlies; most surpassingly delicious in flavor! Golden Bantam is the hardest Sweet Corn for the cool Northern States. It is also the best variety to plant late in the Summer for late Fall use. **It is the richest in flavor of all!** Golden Bantam is not only extra early but also extra hardy. Although the grain in the young tender state is sweet and rich beyond comparison the dry,

seed is quite solid, permitting of the earliest planting. Plantings can be made a week or ten days earlier than with the shriveled seed of regular types. Even if planted at the same time, Golden Bantam is as early as the Cory and vastly finer in flavor. This is a very distinct variety, is highly esteemed for earliness and excellent quality. The plants are quite hardy in growth, with stalks about 4 feet in height, furnished with two ears to a stalk. The ears are from 5 to 6 inches long, slender in form, with eight rows of broad creamy-yellow grains, very rich in flavor. It is tender and juicy if gathered at the proper stage. Many gardeners esteem this variety so highly that they use it for their entire Summer supply by making repeated plantings for succession at intervals of one week.



Crosby's Early Corn

SWEET CORN, EARLY VARIETIES—Continued

Peep O' Day. Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort and one of the sweetest of all extra early Sweet Corns. The two points of this remarkable Corn are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness, surpassing in these particulars any other known variety, early or late, so that with this Corn the usual practice of planting several varieties in succession is unnecessary, as you can now plant Peep O' Day exclusively, arranging the plantings a week or two apart, so as to have this delicious Corn throughout the entire season. It is also wonderfully productive. The early varieties of Sweet Corn do not, as a rule, yield as heavily as the later sorts; but owing to the fact that the stalks bear from two to five ears each, and that they are very dwarf, which admits of their being planted close together, it not only gives an early yield, but it gives one of great productiveness as well, sometimes doubling the yield per acre of other early sorts. The stalks of Peep O' Day Corn grow from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and bear from two to five ears each. The foliage is light green and being small stalks will stand very close planting; if planted in a hill six or seven kernels in a hill, thinning out later so as to leave four plants to a hill; if in rows and not in hills drop the seed from six to eight inches apart. If planted early cover about one inch deep; seed planted later should be put in deeper, according to the amount of moisture in the soil. Have the rows just far enough apart to admit of cultivation.

Large-Eared Early Sweet Corn—"Howling Mob." Howling Mob originated with C. D. Keller, of Toledo, Ohio, and its peculiar but apt name refers to the vociferous demand for the ears when Mr Keller takes them to market. In developing this Corn the originator aimed to secure a large ear early in the season and at the same time possessing the sweet flavor of the later varieties. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth, four and one-half to five feet in height, have abundant foliage, and generally produce two fine ears to a stalk. The ears measure seven to nine inches in length with twelve or fourteen rows of good-sized pearly-white grains. The ears are covered with a heavy husk which extends well out from the tips of the ears, and affords good protection from the greenworms which are so often destructive with early varieties.

Early "Howling Mob." Is ready for use only three to five days later than the Extra Early Cory when both are planted at the same time, but the ears are so much larger in size, while the grains are so much whiter and sweeter that it should really be compared with the second-early Crosby's Twelve-Rowed and other varieties of a later season.

Gordinier's Troy Market

Corn This variety is now extensively grown by many market-gardeners in this section of the country. It is as early as the Cory and produces fine large ears. We have the stock us under our own supervision.

GENERAL CROP AND LATE VARIETIES OF CORN

Potter's Excelsior. The richest flavored and sweetest of all the medium early varieties. Large twelve-rowed ears with deep kernels. Ripens fairly early. One of the finest Sugar Corns for the table.

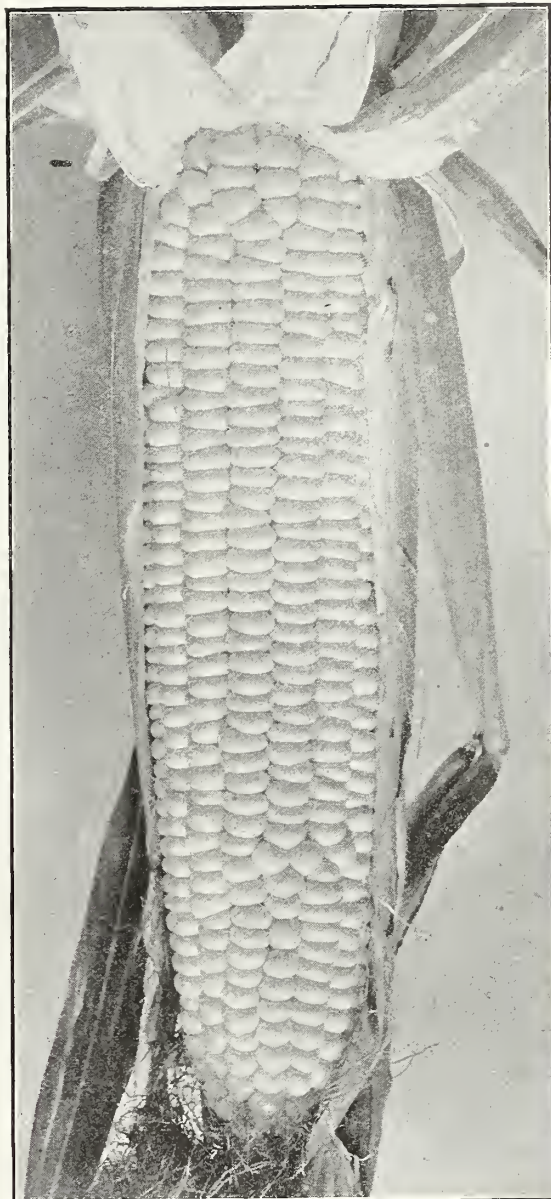
Early Minnesota. Medium early, excellent quality, rather dwarf habit. Ears uniform, fair size, twelve-rowed. Cob medium, white. Kernels good-sized, white and tender.

Early Pee and Kay. Second-early. Stalks of fair height. Ears large, twelve-rowed. Kernels large, plump and juicy. Cob white.

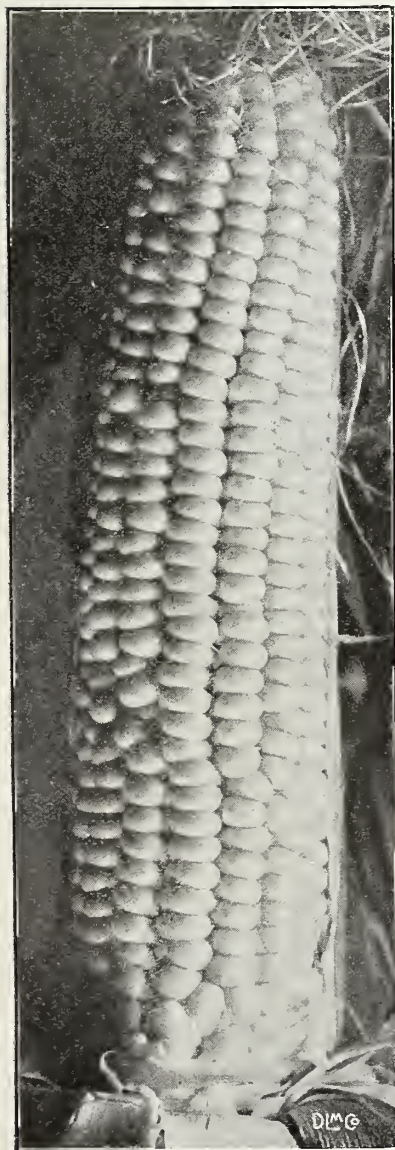
Black Mexican Second-early. Stalks medium height. Ears fair size, ten-rowed. Cob white. Kernels bluish black. One of the sweetest and finest flavored varieties grown.

Gordinier's True Stowell's Evergreen Late. Stalks grow very tall, bearing from two to three ears, which grow to an enormous size. Cob medium-sized, white. Kernels large, white, juicy and sweet. Sixteen-rowed.

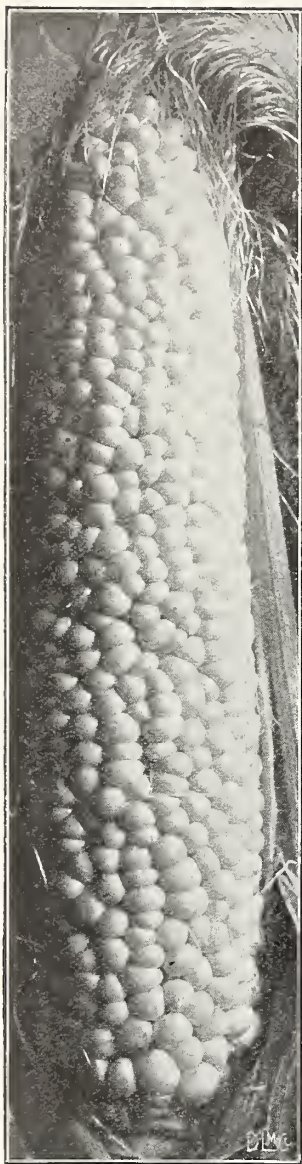
Early Evergreen. The finest type of Evergreen Sweet Corn grown. Early Evergreen is from ten days to two weeks earlier than the Stowell's, grows about the same height and produces a large ear, fourteen to sixteen-rowed, with very deep kernels and small cob, while its sweetness is unsurpassed.



Gordinier's Peep O' Day



Gordinier's True Stowell's Evergreen Corn



Country Gentleman

SWEET CORN, GENERAL CROP AND LATE VARIETIES— Continued

Improved Hickox. Second-early. About ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Stalks large and stocky. Ears very large, twelve-rowed. Cob small and white. Kernels large, white, sweet, juicy, and of delicious flavor. Very heavy yielder.

New White Evergreen. This is a high-bred, pure-white type of the ever popular Stowell's Evergreen. From one pure white-grained ear, accidentally discovered some years ago, it has been developed by careful selection. Stalks very vigorous, 6 to 7 feet high. The ears are uniformly very large, and well filled to the tip with long slender kernels. Market-gardeners, canners and all lovers of sugar Corn have been long wishing for a white sweet Corn as good as Stowell's Evergreen. They can now have it—sweet and tender. When in the green state both cob and kernel are white as snow.

Mammoth. Late. Stalks large. Ears larger than the Evergreen, sixteen-rowed. Kernels very large and fine flavored. Cob rather large.

Champion. Early and of fine quality. Stalks medium height. Ears two to three on a stalk; very large, often twelve inches long, twelve-rowed. Cob medium sized, white. Kernels large, pure white, sweet and full of milk.

Country Gentleman. Sweetest and most tender of all Sweet Corns. Very productive. Stalk medium height averaging from three to five ears, nine to twelve inches long. Cob small, white. Kernels deep, pure white, sweet, tender and juicy. Shoe-peg variety.

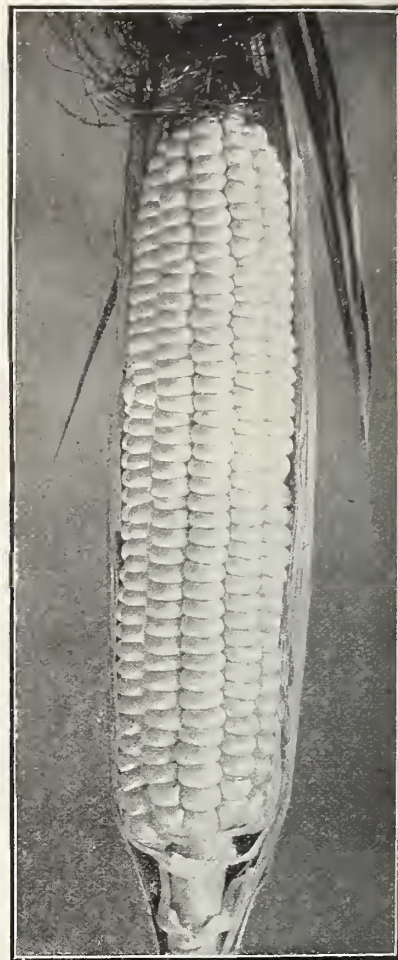
Kendel's Early Giant Sweet Corn. Kendel's Early Giant Sweet Corn has always been a variety of sterling merit. The ears are large, measuring eight to nine inches long, thick through, with ten or more rows of plump and purest white kernels, that are of the most deliciously sweet and rich sugary flavor. Very early for so large-eared sort; in fact, it is several days earlier than Crosby's Early, which gives it the distinction of being an early, and at the same time a large-eared variety. Gardeners report this Sweet Corn ready to use in sixty days when grown on sandy soil, and in seventy-two days on heavy ground.

CORN SALAD

One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre.

This is an extremely hardy, quick-growing plant, the leaves of which furnish an excellent substitute for Lettuce during Winter. As the plants grow freely only in cool weather, the seed should not be sown until late in August or in early September and further plantings for succession may be made in October. Sow thinly in drills 10 to 12 inches apart to admit of hoeing before the ground freezes. It is quite hardy but when wanted for use during Winter it is best to protect the plants with a light mulch after the ground freezes.

Large, Round-Leaved, Large-Seeded. This is the finest variety, producing crisp leaves of a golden yellow; delicate flavor. It is largely used also as a garnish for meat dishes.



Gordinier's Troy Market

CRESS

Extensively used as a small salad; the leaves while young have a warm, pungent taste. Sow rather thick in shallow drills, and at short intervals during the season. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. The shoots should be cut, not broken off, for market. In Summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better.

Fine Curled, or Pepper Grass. This plant is quite hardy and of quick growth. Seed should be sown thickly in drills early in the Spring. The small leaves are feathery in appearance, somewhat resembling Parsley. When thickly sown the growth is dwarf and compact, and the leaves may be gathered easily by cutting along the row. Sowings should be made a week apart during Spring for succession, and again in early Fall.

True Water. This is a distinct variety of Cress with small, oval leaves and thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet but does best when grown along moist tanks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants will need no subsequent culture, as under favorable conditions they increase very rapidly by self-sown seed and extension of the roots. When gathered for the market the shoots should be cut, not broken off. In Summer it is best to cut them closely, the oftener the better.

If you have a farm or keep poultry
you should have our Implement and
Poultry Supply Catalogue



Gordinier's Water Cress



Gordinier's Improved Extra Early White Spine Cucumber

CUCUMBER

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, and two pounds of seed will plant an acre

In order to produce smooth, uniform fruit the Cucumber vine must have a warm situation and a light, sandy soil, well supplied with humus. Two plantings should be made, the first for a general crop during the Summer, and the second—made about the middle of July—for the small fruits used for pickling. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become warm. Scatter ten to fifteen seeds in each hill, covering the seed to a depth of one inch with light soil. The hills should be 6 feet apart each way. When the young plants are well established, they should be thinned out until only two strong plants remain in each hill. Until the vines begin to run they should be well cultivated and all large weeds should be pulled, but after the vines are established they should not be disturbed. The Cucumbers should be picked as soon as they are large enough to use, for if allowed to "seed" the productiveness of the vine is destroyed and it will cease to bear.

In field culture, plow furrows 4 feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of well-rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil, forming a broad, flat hill 4 to 6 inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections where earliness is very important, market-gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry-box, but without the raised bottom. The boxes are set in hotbeds or coldframes, filled with rich, friable soil and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over, the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away, so the roots are not disturbed at all.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped Cucumber beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. These may be kept off by a frequent dusting with air-slacked lime, soot or sifted ashes, diluted with fine road earth. Care should be taken not to use too much of any of the above materials, for if used too freely they will kill the vines. The best protection against injury is a vigorous and rapid growth of the young plants. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way, for if the skin be broken the pickles will not keep so well.

Gordinier's Improved Extra Early White Spine

One of the most popular for market, and table use. Vines vigorous, bearing early and abundantly. Fruit straight and handsome, light green and with few white spines; flesh crisp and of fine flavor. This is a special strain of White Spine and is most desirable for its extreme earliness. It is a most valuable sort to plant for the early market. This has been grown especially for us and cannot be purchased elsewhere.

Gordinier's Improved Arlington White Spine

The Arlington type of Cucumber is one of the most desirable of the White Spine variety. They are of medium size, very tender and early. The color is a glossy green throughout their entire length, the shape very straight and symmetrical. Gordinier's Improved Arlington White Spine is a very carefully selected strain of the Arlington type and we think superior to any other being offered on the market. Since we first offered this selection we have been very careful to keep it true and ahead of anything offered by the different growers. As a home garden Cucumber and for the

the Southern trucker, this is the ideal variety; a little too short for Northern market growers.

Extra Long (White Spine) Cucumber, Fordhook Famous. The finest flavored of all—this is the most beautiful and best long green Cucumber. Vines produce an enormous crop, being of unusually vigorous growth, with large, thick heavy leaves which withstand the attacks of insects. Perfectly smooth and very dark green, the handsome fruits measure twelve to eighteen inches long; they are always straight—never turn yellow, and are very solid. The flesh is a greenish white, firm, crisp, and of most delicious flavor. The flesh is unusually thick and seed space extremely small; it seems to be "all flesh and no seeds." "Fordhook Famous" is so absolutely unequalled that it is likely in many sections to soon supersede all other types of the popular Long Green. Gardeners everywhere are enthusiastic in praise of this most handsome of all table Cucumbers, both because they bring an extra price on market, are of the White Spine type—long retaining their dark green color—and because the vigorous vines are so wonderfully prolific.

Klondike Cucumber. Market growers have of late years found an increasing demand for an ideal slicing Cucumber and they

have been seeking a variety which would grow to a suitable size for shipping without turning a very light green color as do many varieties of excellent quality. Klondike is a recent development which seems to answer fully all the requirements of an ideal slicing Cucumber. It is a medium early, white spined Cucumber of handsome, very dark green color and of excellent quality. Vines very hardy and productive. Fruits when mature about eight inches long, uniform in size and shape. The dark green color is retained much longer and is affected less by the hot sun than any other sort with which we are familiar.



Klondike Cucumber

CUCUMBERS—Continued



Cool and Crisp Cucumber

Davis' Perfect Cucumber. A new variety, which will soon take the place of the best strains of White Spine and other desirable Cucumbers. For several years this variety has been controlled by the originator, who is one of the leading market-gardeners in the West, and after whom the variety is named. Mr. Davis states that he experimented several years in trying to get an improved strain of Cucumber for forcing under glass and outside culture, and has finally fixed a "Perfect" type, combining quality, shape, color and productiveness. The Cucumbers grow long and slim, sometimes measure 12 inches in length; the color is a rich, dark, glossy green, which they hold until nearly ripe, when they turn white without a sign of yellow. It is very tender, brittle and of fine flavor.

Extra Long or Evergreen White Spine. Beautiful in shape and color, and of the finest quality. The fruit is long, cylindrical, dark green, with very white, crisp and tender flesh. An entirely new and distinct sort developed by ourselves through very careful selection, our aim being to secure the best possible table Cucumber. The vine is vigorous and productive, and comes into full bearing earlier than the Bismarck. An excellent sort for culture under glass.

Gordinier's Improved Long Green Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles, and when ripe is the best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end as in inferior stocks.

Japanese Climbing. This is a distinct variety which has been largely sold as "a climber." The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with rich dark green foliage, and throw out numerous tendrils. With a little assistance it can be trained upon a trellis or poles, which will insure earlier ripening and a straight handsome form in the large fruits. It endures Summer heat and drought exceedingly well, producing fine fruits after many others have died from over-fruiting or extreme drought. The strong foliage, being so abundant, serves as a mulch to keep the soil cool and moist. The Cucumbers are of large size, averaging from twelve to sixteen inches in length; they are thick through, with well-rounded ends. Skin dark green, turning to brown, and netted when ripe; smooth and thin. The flesh is pure white, crisp, tender, and of mild flavor.

Nichol's Medium Green. Medium length, thick through, straight, full at the ends. Excellent quality and very productive.

Early Cluster. Very prolific; fruit grows in clusters, short and seedy, very fine for bottle pickles.

Early Frame, or Short Green. Fine for table or pickling. One of the best for forcing. Medium-sized, straight and handsome. Very productive.

Boston Pickling. Dark green, small, and one of the best for small pickles.

Everbearing. This is not only a very early variety, but is also extremely prolific. If the fruits are kept gathered, vines will continue in bearing throughout the season. The fruits, of medium size and rich dark green color, average from four to five inches in length by an inch and a half in diameter. Owing to its great productiveness it is an excellent variety to plant for producing small pickles.

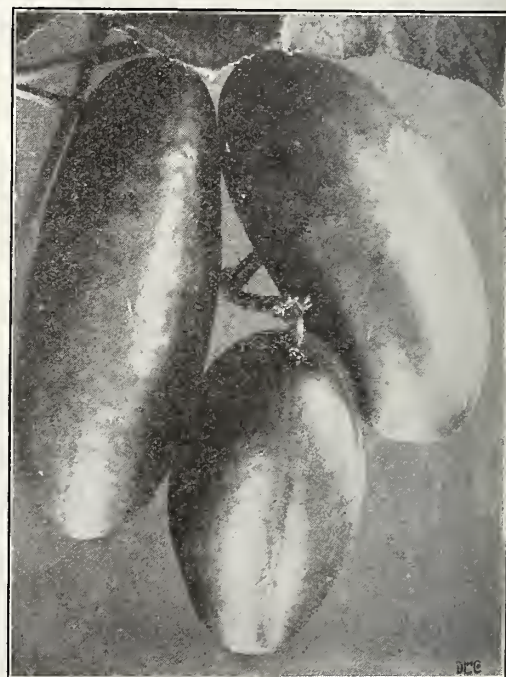
Cool and Crisp. An extra early variety, producing a large number of medium-sized fruits of the choice table quality. The fruits are six to eight inches long, with a distinct taper at each end. The skin is a bright green, rather thickly set with small knobs in which the spines are placed. It is of fine mild flavor, crisp and tender when sliced. It is desirable also for pickling, the roughened skin being attractive.

Cumberland. A new and distinct variety, said to have originated from crossing the Parisian Pickling and the Early White Spine. It certainly has the good qualities of each of these sorts. The fruits are large, symmetrical, dark green, covered with innumerable small, white spines, and are of prime quality for slicing. The vine is vigorous, wonderfully prolific, and continues in bearing much longer than most sorts.

Chicago Pickle. Undoubtedly the best for pickling. Fruit medium length, pointed at both ends with large and prominent spines. Color deep green. Begins to set fruit when vines are quite young. Heavy yielder.

Small Gherkin. (For Pickles.) A very small, oval, prickly variety quite distinct from all others and grown exclusively for pickles. It is the smallest of all the varieties and should always be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate requiring usually from two to three weeks.

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN



Early Cluster Cucumber

EGG PLANT

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants

The Egg Plant is one of the most delicious of garden vegetables and it only requires a rich soil and considerable warmth to yield abundantly the fruit so much in favor for the home garden or the market.

The seed should be planted during March in a warm hotbed filled with light, rich soil, and the bed should be carefully covered at night to protect the young plants. When the plants are sufficiently strong they should be transplanted to stand 3 inches apart and if kept constantly warm and moist they will make large, strong plants to set outdoors when the weather has become settled and all danger from cold waves and cool nights is past.

In their permanent bed the plants should stand 2 feet apart each way in light, rich soil. The Egg Plant should be carefully picked before the seeds harden, and at the approach of frosts should any fruit remain on the vines it may be gathered and stored in a warm, dry place, where it will keep in good condition for a considerable length of time.

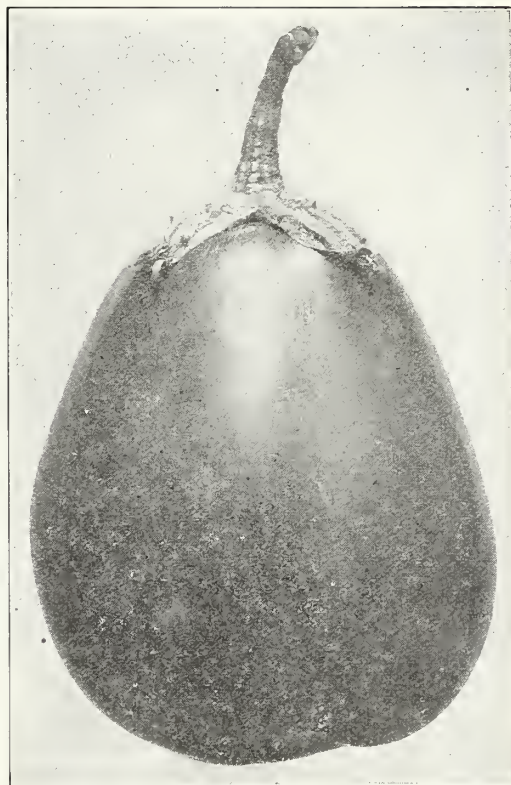
Gordinier's Early Black Beauty. This beautiful Egg Plant is a great improvement over the well-known and largely grown New York Improved Large Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruit fully ten days earlier than the New York Improved.



Gordinier's Early Black Beauty Egg Plant

New York Improved Large Purple. The leading market variety. Plants of strong growth with large foliage and in rich soil very productive. The fruits are of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. This is the finest type of Egg Plant in cultivation.

Mammoth Purple. Spineless. Northern grown seed. This splendid variety we have obtained by years of the most careful selection and extra cultivation, beginning with a true strain of New York Improved Large Purple. This process of improvement has been continued, until now we have the finest strain of Mammoth Purple Egg Plant obtainable. While immense size was one of the main objects, we did not lose sight of other valuable points essential in a first-class market variety. It is quite early for such a large sort, a sure cropper, and entirely spineless. The plants are large, vigorous and productive. Fruit uniform in color and shape; very large, usually 7 to 9 inches in diameter, but sometimes specimens are grown measuring 10 inches. Skin, a handsome dark purple, smooth and glossy. Flesh white, of superior quality. We pronounce it the best Egg Plant in cultivation. It is very important that growers have the best seed and variety obtainable, for if poorly grown, irregular in shape, or green in color Egg Plants are quite unsalable and your time and money expended are both wasted.



New York Improved Large Purple Egg Plant

ENDIVE

One ounce of seed will produce 2500 plants

The Endive grows readily in any good garden soil. The seeds should be planted in rows 14 inches apart and covered very lightly with finely pulverized soil. When the plants are well started they should be thinned out, or they may be transplanted, until they stand 8 or 10 inches apart in the row.

When the plants have nearly reached maturity, tie the outer leaves loosely together over the center in an upright bunch. This will bleach the inner leaves in about ten days, but the bunching should never be done unless the leaves are perfectly dry; otherwise they will rot.

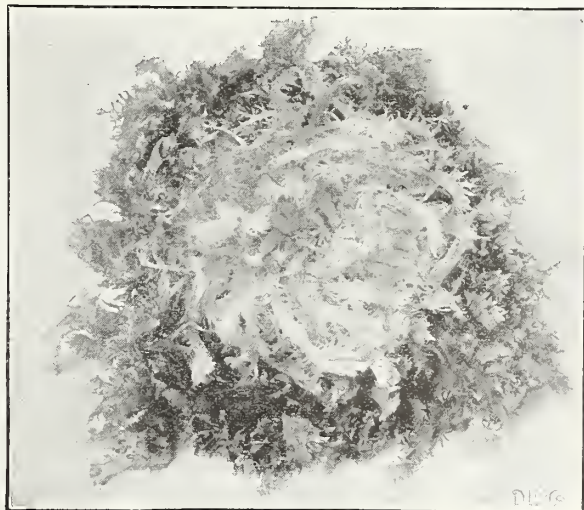
At the approach of Winter take up the plants carefully with a ball of earth attached to the roots and stand them close together in a frame or cellar for the Winter supply.

Green Curled. The leaves are finely cut or lacinated giving the plant a feathery effect, which is quite ornamental when the centers are finely blanched.

Ever White Curled. A very beautiful sort, in which the leaves are very light-colored, even the outer ones being nearly white. Plant moderately dense, with divided leaves which are a little coarser than those of the Green Curled.

Moss Curled. One of the best Autumn, Winter or Spring salads. Plant compact growing. Forms large, dense clusters of finely divided green leaves which when properly blanched are exceedingly crisp and tender.

Broad-Leaved Batavian. This variety has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head and is desirable for stews and soups, but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top the inner ones will blanch and may be used for salad.



Green Curled Endive

Ask for our BEE SUPPLY CATALOG



Extra Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale

KOHL-RABI, OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE

One ounce of seed will produce 2500 plants.

This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in Spring, in rows 18 inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to 8 or 10 inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are 2 to 3 inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable, with a fine and delicate flavor.

Early White Vienna. The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use and are of a pale whitish green; they are of delicate Cabbage-like flavor.

Early Purple Vienna. This is not quite so early as the preceding and slightly larger in size. It differs also in having skin of a dark, glossy, purplish red.



Early White Vienna Kohl-rabi

KALE, OR BORECOLE

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants.

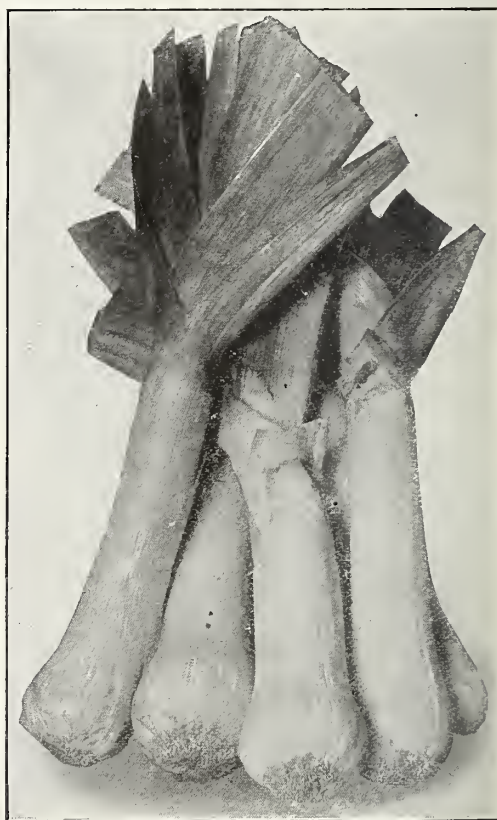
The Kales are more hardy than Cabbage; make excellent greens for Winter and Spring use; are improved by frost. For Winter sow from May to June and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For Spring sow in September and protect during the Winter.

Plant in deep, rich soil, and cultivate same as Cabbage.

Make hills 2 to 3 feet apart, having one plant in a hill. The tender leaves are used the same as Cabbage.

Tall Green Curled. One of the best for Winter; very hardy, finely curled and of excellent quality.

Extra Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. This is one of the best Kales for Spring sowing in the North, and is the principal sort grown in the South for Northern markets. It is hardy, and will remain over Winter in any place where the temperature does not go below zero. The habit is very dwarf and spreading, and will rarely exceed eighteen inches in height. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled, and produced in great abundance.



Large American Flag Leek

LEEK

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 plants, or will plant a row about 100 feet long.

This vegetable, which is very hardy and easily cultivated, is considered far superior to Onions for the flavoring of soups and for this purpose it is cultivated extensively.

Leeks require a very rich, mellow soil, but as the plants are not transplanted until rather late, land that has borne an early crop of Peas, Cabbages, etc., may be used but additional manure should be applied before the Leeks are set out.

The seed may be sown early in rows one foot apart, and late in June or early in July the plants transplanted 6 inches apart in rows 15 inches from row to row. The plants must be set deep, cultivated during the Summer, and later in the season banked with earth to blanch them. Earthed up in this manner, they can remain in the rows where growing until Spring, when they can be pulled and the blanched portions of the stems used the same as bunch Onions.

Large American Flag. Best for general use; leaves broad, mild flavored.

Monstrous Carentan. Of large size, with broad, flat leaves. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from six to eight inches in length, by two or three inches in diameter.

Long Mezieres. The plants are of strong, vigorous growth, extreme hardiness, and have extra long stems, which blanch readily to a snowy whiteness and are of delicious flavor. The leaves grow erect, and the plants can be more readily earthed up than varieties having spreading leaves.



LETTUCE

One ounce of seed will make 2500 plants,
or will plant a drill about 200 feet long

While the Lettuce does well in a common garden soil enriched with rotted manure, it thrives best in a light, rich soil with a dry substratum, and to be crisp and tender must be grown in cool weather.

For an early crop sow the seed in gentle heat in February and transplant first to 3 inches each way and afterward to 8 inches in hotbeds. For the field crop, or Summer supply, sow the seed thinly in shallow drills (covering the seeds very lightly) 18 inches apart and transplant or thin out until the plants stand one foot apart. For a succession of plants the seed may be sown, from time to time, until the latter part of August.

By a judicious selection of varieties and small plantings made at intervals of two weeks it is possible to have a constant supply of crisp Lettuce of mild flavor, but at no time should the cultivation be neglected, for a hard-baked soil will retard growth and the result will be imperfectly formed heads.

For early Spring, the large curled, or "cutting" varieties are the best. Although they do not produce solid heads, they grow quite compact and the inner leaves are well-blanching, finely curled and very deep and tender. For Winter cultivation under glass the earliest and forcing head varieties are the best.

The crisp, tender quality of Lettuce depends most essentially upon its vigorous growth, and it should, therefore, have a rich soil and an abundant supply of water at all times.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

May King. This remarkable variety has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made on an early outdoor Lettuce, while it can also be easily and most satisfactorily raised in a coldframe. **It is not easily affected by cold or wet weather, grows very quickly and produces, even in poor soil, splendid, globular heads,** which are ready ten to fifteen days before other heading varieties and stands a long time before showing signs of running to seed. Externally of a yellowish-green with light brownish tinge the leaves inside are of a golden-yellow shade, and in point of flavor unexcelled by any sort. This Lettuce has been highly appreciated wherever grown or tried, and is sure to become popular everywhere.

Gordinier's Big Boston. This grand Lettuce is steadily gaining in popularity, until now it is more extensively grown than any other variety, either for private table or by the market-gardener. Whether grown in the open ground for Summer and Fall use or in frames for Spring and early Summer, or forced in greenhouses for Winter use, it invariably gives the greatest satisfaction, producing large, fine, buttery yellow heads, thoroughly blanched leaves, crisp, tender, sweet and white. It has comparatively few outside leaves and stands as long as any before shooting to seed. It is grown in enormous quantities in the Southern States for shipping to Northern markets, and it grows equally well in the Central and Northern States. In fact, there is no other variety that gives such great satisfaction under every possible condition, and for that reason is one of the most profitable varieties to grow.

Gordinier's Perfected Salamander Lettuce. A splendid early variety. Lettuces naturally thrive better during the cooler weather of Spring and Fall than in a torrid Summer—the season really when such crisp, cooling salad is most enjoyable and in great demand; consequently there have been bred a number of heat-resisting or Summer Lettuces, among which our Perfected Salamander is the acknowledged leader. It forms good-sized

compact and tender heads creamy-white inside and of that desirable rich buttery flavor; outer color light green; it remains long in head without running to seed and stands a great amount of heat without burning.



May King Lettuce

LETTUCE—Continued

Deacon. A decidedly butter variety, strictly Cabbage-heading, large-medium in size, intermediate in season, slow to shoot to seed. Young plant very spreading, regular in growth, its leaves very straight and extending flatly over the ground. Mature plant fairly compact. Head elongated when first forming, globular or even flattened when fully developed. Fairly firm, well defined, very well blanched, and its leaves very completely but loosely overlapping one another, but outer ones of plant well separated from the head proper, the latter thereby left very bare or exposed. Leaves broad, peculiarly smooth, though sometimes slightly blistered and crumpled, never twisted, unusually thick in appearance, but soft and limp rather than stiff, entire at margins, flat at borders. Color a peculiar light grayish green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality excellent; sweet, decidedly buttery in flavor, and with thick, soft leaves of much substance.

Gordinier's Bronzed Head

A decidedly butter variety, strictly Cabbage-heading, small-medium in size, intermediate in season, slow to shoot to seed. Plant very compact and forming a slightly elongated, somewhat pointed, indefinitely defined, very firm, well blanched head, with leaves very closely overlapping one another, except their uppermost borders, which are characteristically turned and twisted backward. This habit of growth, as well as the close way in which the outer leaves are drawn toward the plant, almost completely obscures the head; no distinct separation between head proper and outer leaves of plant. Leaves very broad, fairly blistered, crumpled and twisted, very thick and stiff, entire at margins flat at borders. Color a dark, almost solid brown during Summer weather, but bright green in less exposed parts during Spring, or cloudy weather; stem of plant and base of midribs plainly colored; inner head leaves sparingly spotted and often rusty colored at their base. Quality excellent; buttery, exceedingly tender and sweet. Good for Summer, sure header, and reliable, but very late in season for so small a variety.

Gordinier's Hanson

A decidedly crisp variety, strictly Cabbage-heading, very large, very late, extremely slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading but not loose in habit, and forming a globular, extremely hard, well defined, well blanched head with leaves very flatly and tightly overlapping one another. Leaves very broad in shape, fairly blistered, crumpled and twisted, very thick, stiff and coarse in appearance, with heavy veins and a large protruding midrib; margins serrate; borders finely frilled. Color very light green, of a shiny metallic surface rather than rich and glossy, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good; exceedingly crisp and firm in texture, and very sweet. Probably one of the three most largely grown varieties of the United States. Succeeds well everywhere, and is largely planted in every part of this country. The standard Summer Cabbage-heading variety for either the home or market-gardener. Sure header and reliable.

Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter. A decidedly butter variety strictly Cabbage-heading, large, intermediate in season, late-intermediate in time of shooting to seed. Plant spreading and forming a slightly oval, firm, or somewhat soft, well defined well blanched head, with

**Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter Lettuce**

leaves very closely overlapping one another. Stem of plant very long, and head therefore held high above ground, thereby making the oval shape and bare or exposed appearance of the latter very pronounced. Leaves broad, much blistered and crumpled, little twisted, thin, almost loose and limp; entire at margins, flat or partly blistered at borders. Color light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality excellent; delicate, sweet, buttery in flavor, soft in texture. One of the ten most largely grown varieties of the United States. Sure header and reliable. Suitable for private as well as market-gardeners. Stands Summer well, but not suited for forcing.

Mignonette. A fairly crisp variety, strictly Cabbage-heading, small-medium in size, early-intermediate in season, slow to shoot to seed for so early a sort. Plant remarkably compact and forming a globular, extremely hard, very well blanched head, with leaves tightly drawn, but their borders so twisted as to produce a torn effect or burst-like head; no distinct separation between head proper and outer part of plant, the whole being nearly all head. Leaves broad in shape, excessively blistered, crumpled and twisted, very thick and stiff, finely serrate at margins, frilled at borders. Color dull, very dark brown with dull dark green in less exposed parts, darkest brown at borders of leaves, never distinctly spotted, inner head leaves and stem of plant wholly green. Quality excellent; exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. An excellent sort for family use, but too small and dark brown in color for a market-gardener's Lettuce. Probably the most delicate in flavor and tender in texture of the crisp varieties. Very reliable for Spring and Fall sowing and one of the most compact and hardest heading of all Lettuces.

New York. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly Cabbage-heading, very large, late, extremely slow to shoot to seed. Young plant spreading though central portion upright and immature, head decidedly long. Mature plant also spreading and forming a globular or slightly oval, very hard, well blanched, well defined head, its leaves very flatly and tightly overlapping one another. Leaves broad in shape, fairly blistered, crumpled and twisted, thick, stiff and coarse in appearance, with heavy veins and a large protruding midrib; margins finely serrate; borders frilled. Color dark green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good, exceedingly crisp and firm in texture, very sweet, but never buttery in flavor. A reliable, sure-heading, standard Summer variety for either the private or market-gardener; of the best quality.

Tennis Ball Black-Seeded. A decidedly butter variety, strictly Cabbage-heading, large-medium in size, early-intermediate in season, shooting to seed at an intermediate date. Plant compact or slightly spreading and forming a globular, firm, well defined, well blanched head, with leaves very closely overlapping one another. Plant when in flower sends out many side stems instead of one large main stem. Leaves broad, excessively blistered and crumpled, little twisted, thin, almost limp and loose, entire at margins, blistered or flat at borders. Color light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality excellent; delicate, sweet, buttery in flavor, soft in texture, but leaf thin and lacking substance. One of the four most largely grown varieties of the United States. Succeeds everywhere and at all seasons. Highly recommended to both private and market-gardeners. Sure header, very reliable, hardy, excellent shipper and good seller.

**Gordinier's Hanson Lettuce****New York Lettuce**

CURLED, OR LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

Early Curled Simpson. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, large-medium in size, early marketable, but intermediate in time of attaining fullest development, slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading and forming a rounded to low V-shaped, well blanching, fairly dense cluster of leaves, more or less open or spread out at the center and never Cabbage-like, though sometimes very dense. Leaves short spatulate to broad, much blistered and crumpled, fairly twisted, thick and stiff, serrate at margins, much developed and frilled at borders. Color very light green; never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good; sweet in flavor, somewhat hard and coarse in texture.

Gordinier's Grand Rapids Decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, early-intermediate, quickly shooting to seed. Plant very spreading when young, but becoming fairly compact when mature, and forming a loose, rounded cluster of leaves, growing close enough together for blanching to only a small extent, but when well grown never spread out or opened at the center. Leaves short spatulate in shape, excessively blistered and crumpled, slightly twisted, very thick and heavy, with coarse veins, large protruding midribs, serrate margins, and with borders so excessively frilled and largely developed as to comprise the larger portion of the visible part of the plant. Color very light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good; crisp, but hard in texture. Probably one of the ten most largely grown varieties of the United States. The favorite for forcing in the West and other markets where hothouse Lettuce is sold by weight, and whose markets accept a bunching variety. It has largely replaced Black-Seeded Simpson for this purpose. More easily grown in greenhouses than almost any other variety. A splendid shipper, and with many gardeners by far the best and most profitable sort for growing under glass.

Prize Head. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, large early marketable, but intermediate in time of attaining fullest development, slow to shoot to seed. Plant spreading, low-growing, and consisting of a loose, rounded, or slightly flattened cluster of leaves, generally more or less open or spread out at the center, and therefore never in the least Cabbage-like nor solid, though, nevertheless, the inner part of plant is well blanching. Leaves short spatulate in shape, much blistered and crumpled, very little twisted, fairly rigid, but not stiff, finely serrate at margins, excessively developed and much frilled at borders. Color bright brown, varying to bright green in less exposed parts and center of plant. Border of leaves no more colored than other parts, while stem of plant, base of midribs and inner heart leaves are wholly green, and no part of plant is distinctly spotted. Quality good; sweet in flavor, very tender and crisp in texture, but leaf thin and lacking in substance. An excellent home variety, and planted extensively for family use, but thin-leaved, soon wilting, not suited for shipping, and little planted by market-gardeners. A very reliable Summer variety. Not adapted for forcing and never used for that purpose.

American Gathering. A decidedly crisp variety, strictly bunching, large, early marketable, but late-intermediate in its fullest development, slow to shoot to seed. Plant very spreading, of unusually low growth, and consisting of a loose, flattened, or slightly rounded cluster of leaves, always more or less open or spread out at the center, and therefore never in the least Cabbage-



American Gathering Lettuce

like nor heading, though, nevertheless, the inner part of the plant is well blanching. Leaves short spatulate in shape, excessively blistered and crumpled, very little twisted, fairly rigid, but not stiff; finely serrate at margins, excessively developed, much frilled at borders. Color bright brown, varying to bright green in less exposed parts and center of plant; borders of leaves no more colored than other parts, while stem of plant, base of midribs, and inner heart leaves are wholly green; no part of plant distinctly spotted. Quality good; sweet in flavor, very tender and crisp in texture, but leaf thin and lacking substance.

Black-Seeded Simpson. A decidedly crisp variety, bunching but sometimes tending to a Cabbage-like growth, large, early marketable, but late-intermediate in attaining fullest development, slow to shoot to seed. Plant fairly compact and consisting of a firm, well-blanching, rounded to elongated and V-shaped cluster of leaves, closely drawn together, but rarely in a way to make a visible or distinct Cabbage head, though innermost heart leaves curving inward over one another generally present a half-formed, concealed Cabbage-like head. Leaves very broad, much blistered, crumpled and twisted, extremely thick, stiff and coarse, with large, protruding midribs, serrate margins, and much developed and excessively frilled borders. Color very light green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality good.

ROMAINE, COS, OR CELERY LETTUCE

The Cos Lettuces are distinct from the preceding sorts, in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose, sugar-loaf shaped heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, they are becoming more and more popular in this country.

Paris White Cos. A typical Cos variety, strictly self-closing, extremely large in comparison with either the butter or crisp sorts—large even for this group; late in season, and slow to shoot to seed. Plant fairly compact, decidedly upright, its leaves when young growing straight and flat, but when older inner ones becoming decidedly spoon-shaped and making a well-defined, well-blanching, firm head, decidedly loaf-shaped in form, rounded at top, and with leaves closely, but not tightly, overlapping one another. Leaves oval to slightly spatulate in shape, outermost ones smooth at surface and flat, innermost ones sparingly blistered and more or less cup-shaped, both, however, exceedingly regular in form, and thick, stiff and coarse, but never in the least twisted or crumpled in any part, and always with coarse, hard veins, very large, hard midribs, entire margins, and flat borders. Color very dark green, never spotted nor brownish in any part. Quality excellent; very hard in texture, but exceedingly crisp, sweet and of a quality, and decided firmness, which makes a pleasant change from the soft, buttery Lettuces. One of the popular varieties of the United States. Varieties of this class are very largely grown in Europe, but in America these Lettuces do not seem to succeed as well as the butter and crisp varieties, and are not much grown. Many consider them the best of all in quality. They are hard and coarse in texture, but are very sweet, and possess a freshness and distinct quality which is often much liked and make a pleasant change from other varieties. Those who have never grown this class of Lettuce should try a few plants. It may not be possible to grow them as well as they are grown in Europe, but they are generally satisfactory whenever tried, especially this variety, which is perhaps as self-closing and certainly as good in quality as any Cos variety sold in this country. It is really the only Cos sort planted to any extent in this country, and is certainly the best for either the private or market-gardener. It succeeds very well in Summer and can be grown to an immense size.



Paris White Cos Lettuce

MUSKMELON

One ounce of seed will plant about 75 hills, and 2 to 3 pounds will plant an acre

In cultivating Muskmelons the matter of first importance is a warm, rich, fertile, sandy loam, well worked and highly manured with old rotten compost, but care must be observed not to grow the vines at the expense of the fruit. These conditions may be obtained either by the use of manure or by turning under a good sod or green forage crop, but it is possible to grow delicious Melons even in heavy soil if **thorough drainage is supplied.**

While the soil is a matter of much importance, it is one over which the grower has complete regulating power, but the quality of all Muskmelons depends very much on the conditions under which they are grown. For instance, continued wet weather produces an extra growth of vine, but reduces the yield of fruit, and cool nights rapidly deteriorate the flavor of the Melons.

When all danger from frost is passed plant the seed one-half inch deep in hills that are 5 or 6 feet apart each way, scattering at least ten seeds in each hill. When the plants show the third leaf, pull out all but the three strongest plants, and should these plants be attacked by bugs use either "Bug Death," plaster, or air-slaked lime, sifting it over the plants when they are wet with dew.

When the plants have produced four or five rough leaves, pinch off the end of the main shoot. This will cause the lateral branches to start sooner, and bring the fruit to earlier maturity.

There are two distinct varieties of Muskmelons, one having a green flesh and the other a yellow flesh. Until lately the green-fleshed varieties were the more extensively cultivated; but now the yellow or salmon-fleshed varieties are highly esteemed on account of their handsome appearance.

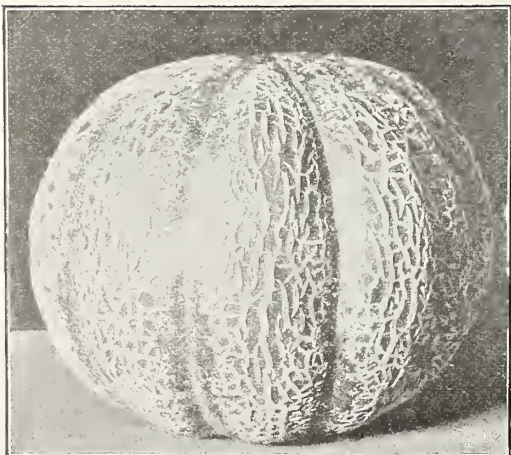
Muskmelons should be gathered as soon as they will readily part from the vine, and should there be a surplus of fruit it can be stored in a cool place until wanted for use.

The early crop of Muskmelons is obtained by growing the plants in a hotbed or greenhouse. The usual method of raising the plants is as follows: Bottomless boxes are used, and these are placed on the benches, and into the bottom of each box is pressed a wad of rotted barnyard manure, after which they are filled with light garden loam. About five seeds are planted in each box, and covered by sifting soil over them. The usual care is given in watering. When all danger of frost is passed the boxes of plants are set on the warmest possible site for the first crop. These house-grown plants are set very expeditiously—in mellow soil a hole is dug with the hand, the box torn apart, and the cube of earth with plants pressed into the prepared hill. The prime advantage of the house-grown plants lies in the increased earliness of the product.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES

Long Island Beauty. Similar to Hackensack. A superior early, large variety. Of fine quality and very beautiful.

Extra-Early Improved Hackensack. A selection from the old Hackensack, which it resembles in size and shape, but it is fully ten days earlier. Round, well-netted and of large size; flesh green and thick, of delicious flavor and handsome appearance.



Emerald Gem Muskmelon



Extra-Early Improved Hackensack

Netted Gem, or Rocky Ford. A selection from the Golden Netted Gem, by far the most valuable Muskmelon in the market today. It is oval in form; skin a greenish yellow; netting close, light-colored and very prominent; flesh orange, tinted with green, very sweet and juicy and ripens to the rind. Seed cavity is very small. We can confidently recommend this variety to our customers for both private and market gardens.

Small Green Nutmeg. Fruit of medium size, slightly ribbed, globular. Skin dark green, becoming yellow when over-ripe, and nearly covered with broad, shallow netting. Flesh thick, a little coarse, but of fine flavor. This variety is in universal demand for both home and market use. It is the size best suited to hotel and restaurant use.

Montreal Nutmeg. Seed grown especially for us in Canada. The largest Nutmeg Melons in the world; have been grown to weigh thirty-nine pounds. Deeply ribbed, skin light green and thickly netted; flesh remarkably thick, fine grained, light yellowish green and very sweet and juicy. We cannot recommend it too highly.

SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES

Emerald Gem. No other Melon in cultivation to-day is uniformly of such rich flavor. The Melons are about the size of Netted Gem, but, unlike that variety, the skin, while ribbed, is smooth and of a deep emerald-green color. The flesh, which is thicker than in any other Melon of the same size, is of a beautiful suffused salmon color, and ripens thoroughly to the extremely thin rind. The flesh is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and the flavor is sweet and luscious beyond description. The vines are thrifty in growth, very prolific; the Melons mature extremely early and are always of most superb quality.

Petoskey, or Paul Rose. A yellow-fleshed sort of suitable size for a basket Melon, and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter, and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem. Flesh orange-colored, highly flavored very thick, firm and sweet. For those who prefer the high flavor of the yellow-fleshed sorts this new variety will be very welcome, as it is fully equal to the popular Osage in quality, and is of more convenient size. It is the best yellow-fleshed Melon of basket size and form.

Gordinier's Surprise This old variety is still highly esteemed by many. Vines hardy and productive; fruit oval, not deeply ribbed, covered with slight patches of netting; skin yellowish-white; flesh deep salmon color.

Miller's Cream, or Osage. This Melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and is highly prized by those who like an exceedingly highly flavored Melon. It is medium-sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is deep salmon color and very thick, there being but a slight cavity in the center of even the largest fruit. A favorite variety for the market.

Tip Top. This is a fine round Melon of such attractive appearance as to always sell quickly in the markets. It is sweet, juicy and delicious. The flesh is firm, but not hard, and is edible almost to the rind. The vine is of vigorous growth and great productive ability.

Round Yellow Cantaloupe. Fruit round, early and of good size; flesh reddish orange, thick and of musky flavor.

Long Yellow Cantaloupe. Similar to the above except in shape.

WATERMELON

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, and 4 to 5 pounds will plant an acre

The directions for the cultivation of Muskmelons will apply in a general way to the cultivation of Watermelons, but as the latter require a longer season to mature the territory in which they may be grown is somewhat limited. However, by planting extra-early varieties on a sunny slope where the vines will receive full sunlight, it is possible to raise excellent Melons quite far North.

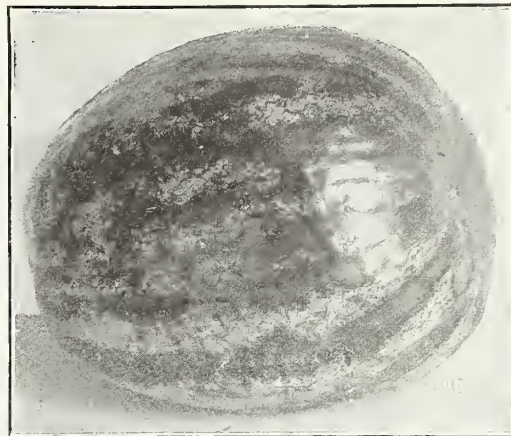
A liberal number of seeds should be planted in each hill, and when the plants are well established they should be thinned out until one or two of the strongest remain in each hill. When extra-large Melons are desired only one vine should be left in each hill and only one or two fruits allowed to mature on each vine.

The hills should be 8 feet apart, but if space is limited the hills may be 6 feet apart and the vines pinched back, according to the directions given for Muskmelons.

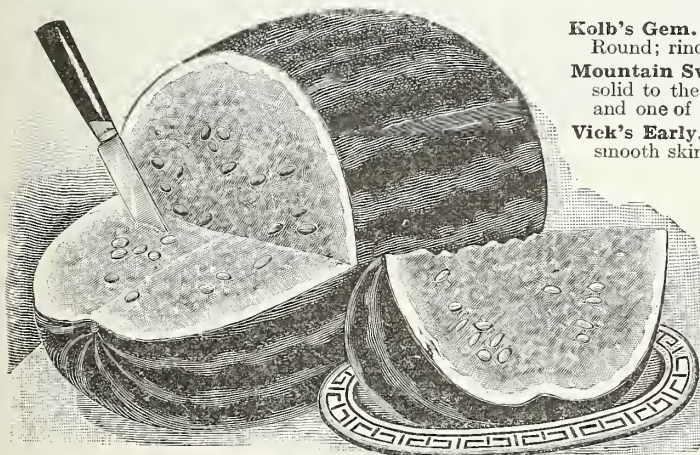
Should the vines be attacked by bugs, use plaster, air-slaked lime or "Slug-Shot," sifting it over the plants when they are wet with dew.

Phinney's Early. A valuable variety for use in the North; hardy and a sure cropper. Vines vigorous and productive, fruiting quite early; fruit medium-sized, oblong, smooth, marbled with two shades of green; rind thin; flesh pink, very sweet, tender and crisp.

Cole's Early. This is an extra-early Melon, maturing fully a week or more in advance of any other variety. Melons are oval in form, small in size, handsome-



Cole's Early Watermelon



Kolb's Gem Watermelon

Kolb's Gem. Largely grown in the South for shipment to Northern markets. Round; rind dark green, somewhat marbled with lighter shades.

Mountain Sweet. A large, oval variety; rind green; flesh scarlet and quite solid to the center; very sweet and delicious. This is an old standard sort and one of the best for the home garden.

Vick's Early. A very early variety; rather long in shape, with striped smooth skin. The flesh is bright pink in color and its quality is first-class.

Round Light Iceing. Fruit medium-sized, round, very light green or white, mottled with slightly darker green. Flesh bright, light red, very sweet and tender. By many this is considered the best of all Melons.

Hungarian Honey. This is a very hardy variety producing an abundance of small to medium-sized fruits of the finest quality, which keep for a considerable time after ripening. It is one of the finest for home use and near-by market. The small fruits are perfectly round, and average very even in size. Color dark green with faint watered markings of a deeper coloring. Rind very thin, but skin tough. Flesh bright red, with rich, honey-sweet flavor.

Black Spanish. Large, nearly round; very dark green; flesh fine-grained, very sweet and juicy; good keeper.

Burpee's White Gem. Of superior hardness, excellent keeping qualities, and rich, sweet flavor. The Melons are round or ball-shaped, of small size, with creamy white skin and occasional watered markings of a pale green. Skin hard and tough, but rind very thin. Flesh bright red, with broad solid heart, and small seeds placed near the rind. The hard, tough skin makes the fruits keep for a long time after ripening. This variety is especially adapted for growing in the Northern States and in cool locations.

Red Seed Citron. Round and handsome. For preserving only.

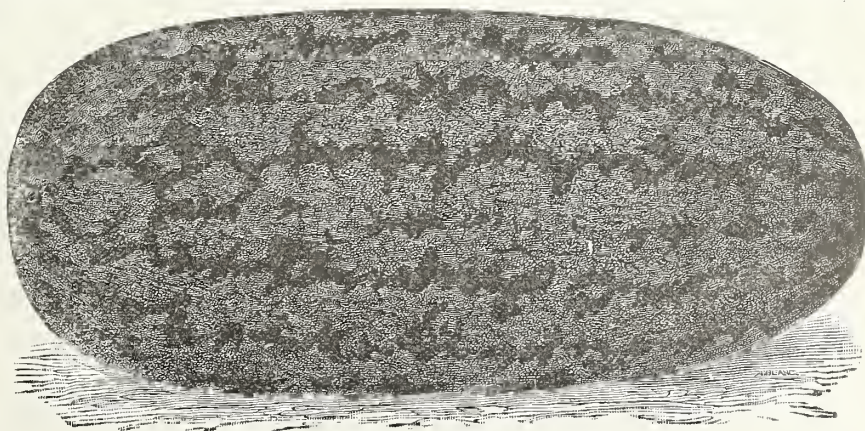
Green Seed Citron. Round and very handsome. For preserving only.

ly striped with light and dark green. In the earliest varieties the fruits are too small to be of value for shipping to market, but of good quality and desirable for raising for home use, especially where the season is short.

Kleckley's Sweet, or Monte Cristo. The Sweetest of All. The fruit is large, oblong, averaging eighteen to twenty inches in length by ten to twelve inches in diameter, with a dark green skin and having a very thin, brittle rind. The beautiful bright scarlet flesh with its very large solid heart, the white seeds being placed close to the rind, is crisp, sugary and melting to a remarkable degree, and is entirely free from any stringiness.

Halbert Honey. The best for the home garden. The new Halbert Honey is a rival of the Kleckley's Sweet in sweetness, is fully equal in flavor, more regular in form and much more productive. The Melons average eighteen to twenty inches in length by six to eight inches in diameter and are blunt at both stem and blossom end. In color they are deep glossy green. The flesh is a beautiful crimson-lake and extends to within less than half an inch of the rind; is entirely free from any fibrous substance, and is rich, sugary and melting, with a delicious flavor peculiar to itself. The vine is hardy and wonderfully productive and matures its fruit sufficiently early to permit it being grown throughout the Northern States, where a frost does not appear before September 1st.

Florida Favorite. A very large, long Melon, mottled dark green with stripes of lighter shade. Rind thin but firm; flesh very bright, deep red, very sweet, tender and excellent. A popular variety in the South.



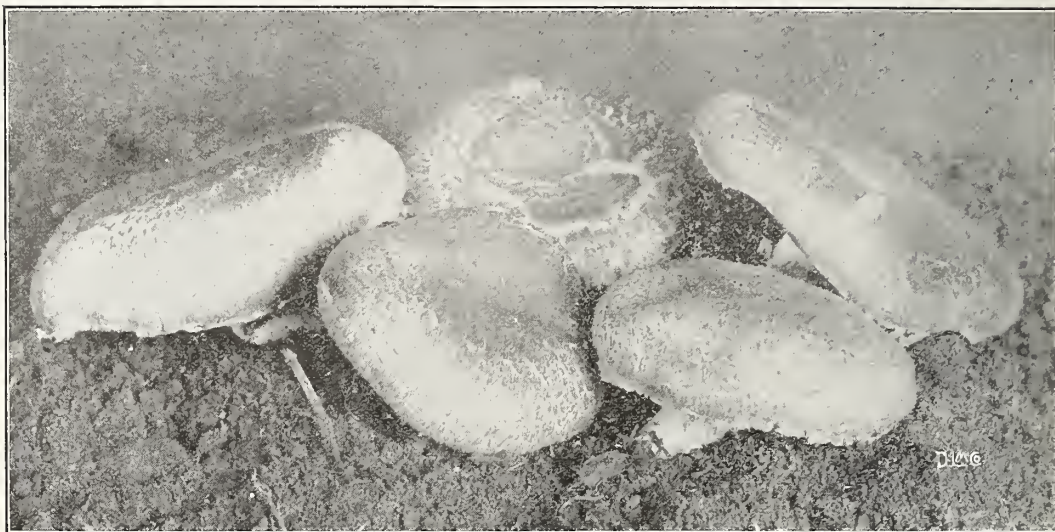
Florida Favorite Watermelon

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Our stock of Mushroom Spawn is strictly pure and fresh. We are the agents for "Pure Culture" Spawn.

"Pure Culture Spawn," produced under the new selective method, recently discovered, the only method which makes possible the segregation of varieties, is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce Mushrooms of a specific variety selected with special reference to their size, color and prolificness, to the exclusion of other and inferior fungi. It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous Mushrooms. We keep on hand the cream white variety, which is hardy and very prolific, but can supply the brown and pure white varieties, if desired. Each brick weighs from 1¼ to 1 1-3 lbs., and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Bricks are of two kinds, standard and direct. Standard bricks are inoculated from a pure culture transfer; direct bricks are inoculated directly from the original laboratory culture, they are positively the most vigorous spawn in the market. Sold by the brick.

If you are interested in Mushroom Growing send for our publication "Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn." Contains 43 pages including color plate, and was especially designed to meet the requirements of the commercial growers. It is the most practical treatise now published on the subject. Price 15 cents per copy, postpaid, or free with each order of five bricks of "Pure Culture" Spawn.



The best results are obtained by the use of our superior Mushroom Spawn, which is largely used by the most successful growers. Full and explicit instructions for growing Mushrooms are sent by us free with all orders for Spawn. Everyone who has a cellar or outside buildings not in use should, by all means, grow this most delicious esculent, considered by most people a luxury.

Pure Culture Spawn. This is an American make of Spawn, the method having been discovered by a scientist in 1903. It produces Mushrooms of excellent quality and large size, this being due to the fact that the Spawn is obtained by a process of "grafting," only large and vigorous specimens of Mushrooms being used for this purpose.

MUSTARD

The fresh young leaves of this vegetable are extensively used for salad or for boiling as "greens" during the Summer and early Winter months.

There should be two main sowings of seed, the first (made early in the Spring) for the Summer supply, and the second (made early in August) for the Fall supply. The latter plants are the best, as they are larger, have more abundant foliage and do not run to seed so soon as do the early plants.

The seed should be sown thickly in drills one foot apart, and the plants should be often watered during dry weather. For a succession, the seed should be sown every two weeks.

Black or Brown. This is the common small-leaved English variety, quite hardy, but runs quickly to seed, and has only a moderate amount of small foliage. Crisp, pungent flavor.

White. This is quite similar to the Black or Brown in growth, but with rather more abundant foliage. This variety, however, is mainly grown for the fine, large golden-yellow or white seeds, these being much larger and of a distinct color from the seeds of other varieties. It is the seed of this variety which is so largely used for flavoring. We can furnish this variety in very large quantities.

OKRA, OR GUMBO

One ounce of seed will plant about 100 hills

This vegetable is extensively grown in the South for the pods, which are used during the Summer or strung on threads and hung in a cool, dry place for use during the Winter.

The seed should be sown thinly, when all danger from frost is passed, in rows of light, rich soil, the rows being from 2 to 3 feet apart. When the plants are well started they should be thinned out until they stand from 12 to 18 inches apart.

The seed does not germinate with much certainty, and two or three plantings may be necessary, but when plants are once established they make a thrifty growth and will do well with little or no care.

The pods should be gathered as soon as they are large enough for use, for then they are young and tender, and, moreover, the plants will produce more freely if the pods are not allowed to remain on the plant.

Dwarf Prolific. Plants of dwarf, stocky growth, wonderfully prolific, and mature pods ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the tall varieties.

White Velvet. Of tall growth, with long, slender pods, which are perfectly round, smooth, and of a velvety white coloring, superior in flavor and tenderness.



Okra White Velvet



ONION

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 100 feet long, and 5 pounds will plant an acre

The Soil. A crop of Onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of Corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. We prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the Onions soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

Manuring. There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous Summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high-grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

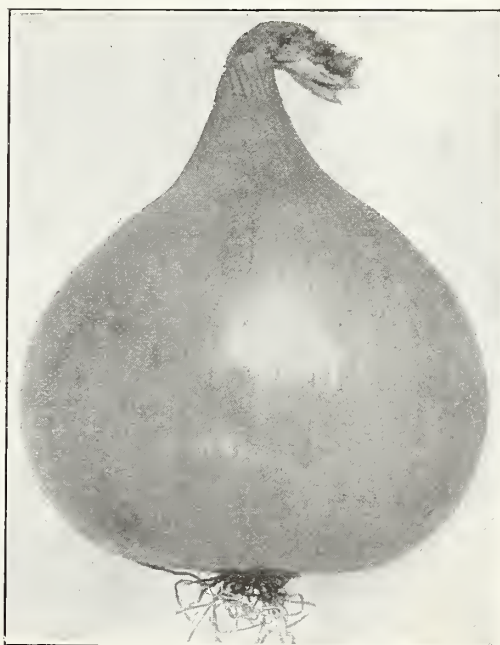
Preparation. Remove all refuse of previous crops in time to complete the work before the ground freezes up, and spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cartloads to the acre. This should first be cultivated in and then the ground plowed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during the Winter. Cultivate or thoroughly stir the soil with a deep working cultivator or harrow as early in the Spring as it can be worked, and then in the opposite direction with a light one, after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow, or hand rakes. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight; to secure this, stretch a line along one side, 14 feet from the edge, and make distinct mark along it; then, having made a wooden marker, something like a giant rake with five teeth about a foot long and standing 14 inches apart, make four more marks by carefully drawing it with the outside tooth in, and the head at right angles to the perfectly straight mark made by the line. Continue to work around this line until on the third passage of the marker you reach the side of the field where you began; measure line again and mark around in the same way. This is better than to stretch a line along one side, as it is impossible to prevent the rows gradually becoming crooked, and by this plan we straighten them after every third passage of the marker.

Sowing the Seed. This should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used, and the kind of Onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger Onions. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large Onions. We use a drill with a roller attached; if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light hand roller immediately after the seed is planted.

Cultivation. Give the Onions the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen in the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants, after which weeding must be begun. This operation requires to be carefully and thoroughly done. The weeder must work on his knees astride the row, stirring the earth around the plants, in order to destroy any weeds that have just started. At this weeding or the next, according to size of the plants, the rows should be thinned, leaving from eight to twelve plants to the foot. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later give them still another hoeing, and if necessary, another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done at the proper time, the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

Gathering. As soon as the tops die and fall, the bulbs should be gathered into windrows. If the weather is fine they will need no attention while curing, but if it is not they will need to be stirred by simply moving them slightly along the row. Cut off the tops when perfectly dry, about half an inch from the bulb, and then after a few days of bright weather the Onions will be fit to store for the Winter.

It will not do to store Onions in large piles or masses, particularly in warm weather, or if they are the least moist; but if perfectly dry when gathered and they are spread not to exceed two feet in depth, they can be kept in fine condition till Spring. Any arrangement will answer that will keep them dry and at a uniform temperature of about 32 degrees F., or they may be kept frozen, care being taken not to disturb them. They should be thawed gradually. Repeated freezing and thawing will spoil them.



ONION—Continued

YELLOW VARIETIES

Gordinier's Yellow Globe Danvers Selected. New England-grown seed. We make a specialty of

this variety and grow our own seed from as fine and perfect a selection as possible, thereby producing a strain that for uniform shape, heavy cropping and superior keeping qualities cannot be equaled. It is of the true Buxton type, large in size, very thick bulb, slightly convex bottom, full oval top, with small neck and rich brownish yellow skin. Seed from this type is practically sure to bottom well, more so than from the true globe type, which are more liable to run into large necks. A beautiful golden color; bulb of medium size; quite early; bottom nearly flat; oval top with small neck; very prolific and a first-class keeper and shipper.

Ailsa Craig Onion. One of the largest of Onions. It is a very handsome, oval-shaped variety with pale straw-colored skin; twelve bulbs have been known to weigh thirty pounds. In England it is the most popular large Onion grown. For exhibition it is unexcelled—always giving under the same conditions much larger and more shapely bulbs than the Prizetaker. To attain its largest size it should be sown early in the Spring in the hotbed and later transplanted to open ground.

The Onion is very productive, is a good keeper for a large Onion, and for those who like an Onion raw we highly recommend it on account of its mild and acceptable pungent flavor. Market gardeners who grow this sort box them and compete successfully with the imported Spanish Onion. We believe when this variety is better known it will rank among the most popular sorts. Our seed is grown from English prize-winning stock.

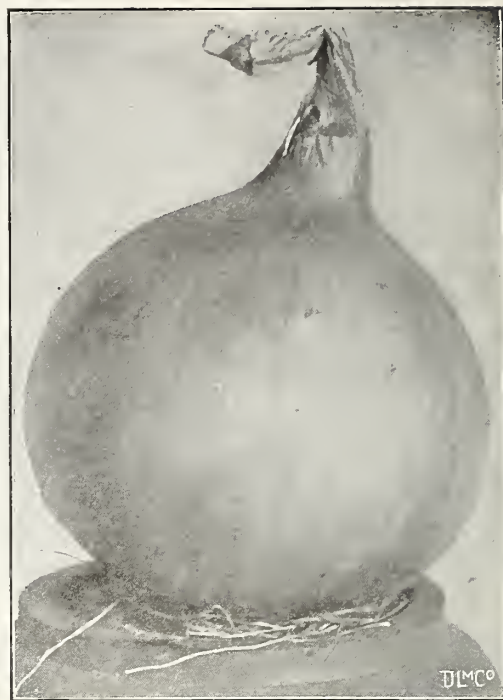
Michigan, or Ohio Yellow Globe. This fine strain is especially adapted to the rich black Onion soils, where it produces very profitable crops of fine, large, globe-shaped bulbs. These average rather larger than the Yellow Globe Danvers, but do not equal in size the bulbs produced by the Southport Yellow Globe. The Onions are of a true Globe shape, uniformly thin-necked and slightly flattened at the base, the largest diameter being a little below the center of the bulb. This form insures the largest yield of bulbs on a given area. In color the bulbs are of a rich orange-yellow, rather darker in shade than the Globe Danvers, and have excellent keeping qualities, enabling the grower to hold the Onions in finest condition for a favorable market.

Southport Yellow Globe. Like the White Globe, except in color; more perfect globe shape than the Danvers, not so early, heavy cropper. Large size, good keeper.

Prizetaker. This is a most profitable variety to grow for early Fall market, the bulbs being fully three times as large as those of the Globe Danvers under ordinary cultivation, while under especially favorable conditions bulbs have been frequently raised weighing from four pounds to five and one-half pounds each. Growing to such large size, it does not ripen until about four weeks later than the Danvers. While of strong growth, the plants are thin necked and bulbs ripen very surely and evenly. The skin is thin, of a bright straw-yellow; the flesh is pure white, crisp, extremely sweet and mild in flavor. Owing to the tender quality of the flesh, these bulbs do not generally keep well after cold weather set

in, and the crop should be marketed as soon after harvesting as possible. Because of its handsome appearance and fine quality, Prizetaker sells readily at a higher price than others.

Large Yellow Dutch, or Strasburg. One of the oldest varieties; bulbs, flat, good size; skin yellow, of darker color than the Danvers; flesh white, mild flavor and keeps well.



Prizetaker Onion

RED VARIETIES

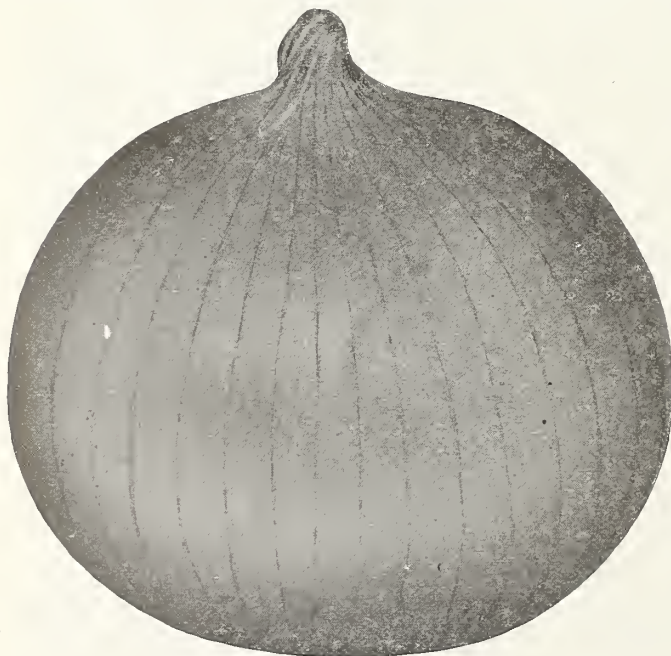
Large Red Wethersfield. This is the standard variety and favorite Onion in the East, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size; deep purplish red; form round; flesh purplish white, moderately fine-grained and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds. Very productive, and one of the best keepers.

Extra-Early Red Globe. A well-flattened but quite deep, extra-early Red Onion, which yields abundantly, keeps well and is of mild flavor. The bulbs are of medium size and deep rich red in color, very close-grained, solid and heavy. This variety will form bulbs in cold, mucky soils, where others frequently fail to ripen. It is recommended especially for the North and Northwest, where the seasons are short and cool. In rich soils it frequently grows almost as large as the Large Red Wethersfield, ripening much earlier.

Southport Red Globe. This variety produces large, perfectly globe-shaped Onions of the same size and handsome form as the two preceding varieties, but the color is an extra rich deep red. It brings the highest prices on the market, and is very profitable. It is also known as Globe Wethersfield, but is not so early nor quite so sure to ripen well in unfavorable seasons as the Extra-Early Red and Large Red Wethersfield, which are of the flattened type. It should not be planted in heavy, wet soil.

BROWN VARIETY

Australian Brown. This Onion has claimed a place in America within recent years, and seems abundantly able to maintain it. It is of medium size and of good quality, very early, rather flattened in shape, of brown color, and wonderfully hard and solid. It begins to form a bulb at an early period of its growth, when only a few inches high, and quickly reaches maturity. Its leading and most valuable feature, aside from appearance and quality, is its long-keeping quality. It will literally keep for a year or more.



Southport Red Globe Onion

ITALIAN ONION SEED

White Queen. Remarkable for its earliness and very mild flavor; it is small and white skinned. Every family should sow an ounce or two for pickling in jars; a fine table relish.

White Barletta. An extra early small white Onion; similar to White Queen, and makes bulbs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, in shape flattened on top. It is a good keeper, and as a pickling variety it is unexcelled.

Gordinier's Pickling This is a uniformly early, small, round, hard, crisp, tender and very handsome variety with an opaque white skin which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun. An excellent sort for use in bunching for pickles or grown larger for cooking.

WHITE VARIETIES

Southport White Globe. A very handsome, silvery white, and perfectly ball-shaped Onion of large size, commanding the highest prices in the New York markets. Flesh firm, fine-grained, of mild flavor, and an excellent keeper. Its even, regular size, perfectly globular form combined with the clear, silvery whiteness of the thin skin, make it one of the handsomest Onions grown. Owing to its large size, it is later in ripening than the White Portugal or Silverskin, the latter being of flattened form.

White Winter Multiplier. A decided acquisition for an early Onion. We feel confident in offering this to our trade that it is what our gardener friends have been looking for in the shape of a bunch Onion. Sow the seed in the latter part of the Spring; keep cultivated and weeded during the Summer, and in the Fall cover lightly with litter. As soon as the snow is off the ground, rake off the litter and the dead tops, scratching the ground gently, and the Onions will soon show themselves; they will be ready for pulling about the time that ordinary sets are being planted. They do not make much bottom, as they are distinctively a bunch Onion. Very mild and delicate flavored. This Onion can be forced under glass.

White Portugal, or White Silverskin. This is the standard white variety for general culture. It is equally as desirable for the family garden as for market. The bulbs grow to good size, ripening early and quite evenly. It is a good keeper. The flesh is very mild and sweet, the thin skin a clear silvery white, of very handsome appearance if the bulbs are gathered as soon as ripened, and carefully dried under shelter away from the strong sunlight. If left in the soil or exposed to the sun when gathered the bulbs take on a greenish tint. When seed is sown at the rate of twenty or twenty-five pounds per acre it makes bulbs of suitable size for pickling, and the pearly whiteness of the skin removes the necessity for peeling or skinning.

ONION SETS

Egyptian or Perennial Tree Onion. In this we have an entirely new variety of Onion. It differs from those raised from seed or sets, from the top Onion, potato Onion or shallot, in the fact that when once set out without the slightest Winter protection it will come up year after year as soon as frosts break ground and grow so rapidly that it is ready for market or home use two or three weeks before any of them. The bottoms divide, making several Onions. The young sets are produced on the top of the stalks.

White Onion Sets. Our stock of these is grown from our choice strain of the Philadelphia White Silverskin. Planted in the Spring, these will produce fine bunch Onions very early, or, if allowed to mature, will ripen an early crop of fine, large, handsome bulbs.



Southport White Globe Onion

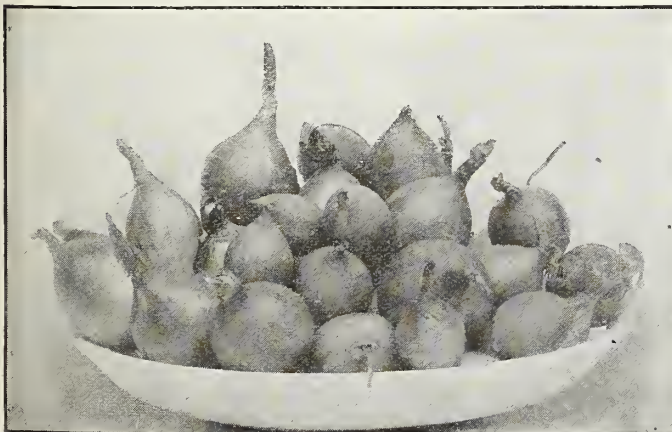
Yellow Onion Sets. Planted early in the Spring, they will mature early in the season, producing bulbs of large size, well ripened and colored.

Top or Button Onions are the little round bulbs growing on top of the stalk, and are planted early in the Spring in shallow, 12-inch drills, about 4 inches apart, slightly covered, and will produce large Onions maturing much earlier than from the seed. If the large, Onions are planted again in the Spring they will produce a number of small bulbs, growing on the top of the stalk, which serve as a substitute for seed in propagation. Weight, 28 pounds per bushel.

Potato Onion Sets. This variety does not produce seed, but increases in the same manner as the White Multiplier. It differs in having rich yellowish brown skin. If quite small bulbs are planted in the Spring they will produce fine, well-ripened bulbs two inches in diameter, of excellent table quality earlier than other varieties of equal size, while if the larger bulbs are planted and allowed to mature they will develop a large cluster of the small and medium size bulbs or sets.

White Multiplier Onion Sets. If the sets are planted out either in the Fall or very early in Spring and allowed to come to maturity, they produce a cluster of small bulbs of the same size as those planted, averaging about an inch in diameter. They mature very early, being ready for use even earlier than the Extra-Early White Queen, and are highly esteemed by those who prefer a small Onion, and also for pickling. If gathered and dried as soon as ripened, the skin is silvery white, and they will keep in excellent condition until late the following Spring. The small bulbs of this variety are also largely planted in the Fall to produce early bunch Onions in the Spring.

Shallots. A small-sized Onion which grows in clumps and is used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. It is largely grown in the South.



Onion Sets

CLOVERS

TIMOTHY

FIELD SEEDS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

POULTRY SUPPLIES

ASK FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUES

PARSLEY

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 150 feet long

The Parsley thrives in a deep, rich, mellow soil, very finely pulverized, and, as the seed germinates more readily in cool, moist weather, it should be planted as early in the Spring as possible.

Plant the seed one-half inch deep in rows one foot apart and when the young plants are well established they must be thinned out until they stand 6 inches apart.

As the seed is very slow in germinating, often taking four weeks to make its appearance, it is a good plan to soak the seed over night before planting.

Keep the soil well cultivated that no weeds may start and when the plants are about 3 inches high they may be cut back to advantage.

The plant is perfectly hardy, but as it runs to seed the second year, fresh plantings should be made each Spring. For Winter use the plants may be covered with leaves held in place with boards and allowed to remain out of doors, or the roots may be taken up in the Fall and planted in flower pots and cultivated in the house.

The moss-curved varieties, being very ornamental in appearance, are extensively used for the edgings of flower beds.



Gordinier's Excelsior Curled Parsley

Gordinier's Excelsior Curled The handsomest, darkest green, finest curled and best flavored Parsley to date. Its wonderful dark green color and exquisite curliness were in remarkable contrast to the older sorts in the same field. The habit is dwarf, considerably more so than Moss Curled, making it most desirable for greenhouse or pot planting indoors and for a neat border in the vegetable garden. The flavor is the very best

Fern-Leaved. Extremely hardy, and suited for Winter use in cold-frames or in the open ground. It is very ornamental, the feathery leaves being of a rich deep green.

Gordinier's Prize Parsley The delicate curly leaves of this new Parsley and its rich dark green color, make it the ideal variety for garnishing dishes. It is by far the handsomest of all varieties of Parsley. Selected originally by our representative in the trial and breeding grounds of a famous European seed grower, where this variety was the best of some forty stocks.

Extra Dark Moss Curled. The large leaves are very heavily crimped and curled, being quite moss-like in appearance and of a peculiarly rich, extra dark green coloring. Very productive, and most attractive as a garnish both on account of this deep green coloring and fine mossy appearance. This is a fine plant for the edgings of flower beds, and should be extensively cultivated for this purpose. For a deep border plant the Parsley on the outer edge and Candytuft or Alyssum next.

In habit the plant is very dwarf, considerably more so than the Champion Moss Curled variety. Its size makes it extremely desirable for greenhouse or pot planting indoors, also as a neat border for a vegetable garden. Some of our customers have done well growing this variety in the greenhouses in Winter from plants raised outdoors and transplanted in the Fall.

PARSNIP

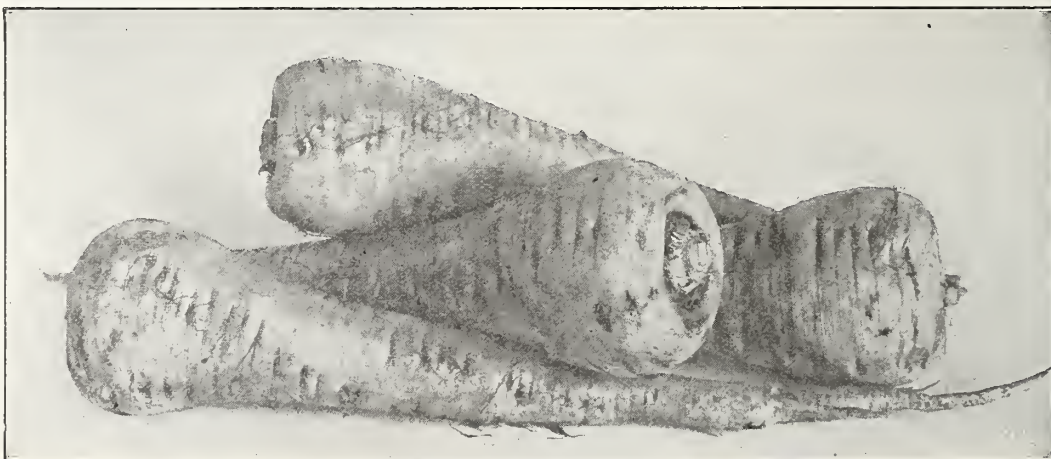
One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 4 to 5 lbs. will plant an acre

Sow in rich and very deep soil in drills 18 inches apart; thin plants to 4 inches in the rows. To keep them well in the ground in the Winter, cover the tops with a few inches of earth. The roots are entirely hardy and may be left in the ground where they have been growing, all Winter, the flavor and sweetness being improved by freezing. Or a quantity can be dug before the ground freezes and stored in moist earth in a cool cellar for use during the severe Winter months. A few Radish seeds should be mixed with the Parsnip seeds. The former will mark the row for the Parsnips, which are very slow to germinate.

Gordinier's Hollow Crown This is a highly improved type, producing uniformly large and handsome roots of stocky form, heavy at the shoulder, well-rounded, gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug, and free from core and stringiness, and especially fine-flavored, cooking tender, sweet and rich, rendering it one of the finest of table vegetables for Winter use. The roots may remain in the ground all Winter, being hardy, or some may be dug late in the Fall and stored in sand or soil, so that they may be gotten at easily when the ground is frozen. Frost improves their quality. This Parsnip is the heaviest cropper of all and we recommend it for both garden and field culture.

Guernsey. An imported strain, which has given general satisfaction. Roots do not grow so long as Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered; excellent quality.

Large Smooth White. Smooth, long white roots, excellent for stock or table use, being tender, nutritious and well flavored.



Gordinier's Hollow Crown Parsnip

PEAS

One quart of seed will plant a row 125 feet long;
1 to 2 bushels will plant an acre of drills and
2 to 3 bushels will plant an acre broadcast

Peas are considered to be one of the principal and most desirable of our garden vegetables. The special attention given of late to the expert cultivation of Peas has resulted in the production of many excellent varieties, and in making a selection for planting care should be exercised in order to include not only the best, but such varieties as will mature in succession.

Peas require a light, dry, moderately rich soil, and, as frost is not so fatal to Peas as to Beans, the seed can be planted much earlier. The soil, planting and cultivation are practically the same for Peas as for Beans, but the former do not come up with quite so much certainty and the vines seem to suffer more from disease.

The extra-early varieties of Peas should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked into a fine, loose condition, and plantings for succession can be made at intervals of twelve days.

The general crop should be planted comparatively early and such varieties selected as will follow one another to maturity.

The seed should be planted about 3 inches deep, in rows that are from 4 to 6 feet apart, the space between the rows depending upon the habit of growth of the varieties under cultivation. The dwarf varieties of bushy growth may be planted in rows that are quite close together, and, indeed, these varieties are the best for the home garden. They are almost as productive as the tall sorts, require no support, and are very easily cultivated during growth.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

(ALL MY PEAS ARE NORTHERN GROWN)

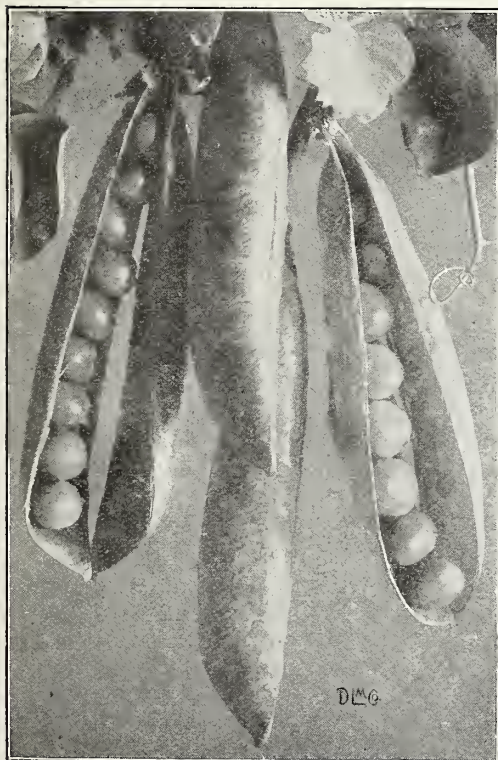
Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are wrinkled.

True Alaska. Height two and one-half feet. The best extra-early smooth Pea. Pods dark green. Seed round, blue and slightly pitted. Good bearer. Very desirable for market-gardeners.

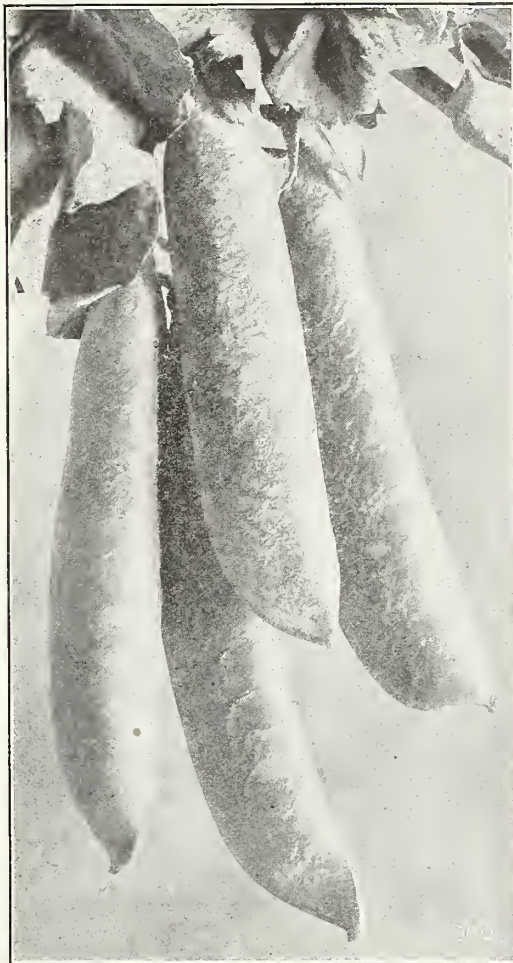
***Gordinier's Large Podded Alaska** This is one of the best of the many new sorts. It comes in just after Gradus, which it decidedly excels as a cropper and in length of pods. In some of these we counted nine peas, which, as every gardener knows, is very rare among American-grown varieties. The Peas are blue-green in color, sweet, tender, and of a rich flavor. Vine about three feet in height. Its splendid cropping qualities and the extra size of the pods will please everybody.

Philadelphia Extra-Early. Height two and one-half feet. A standard extra-early variety in Philadelphia markets, and also grown extensively in the South for an early Pea. Seed round, smooth and light cream-colored.

***Little Marvel Pea.** For the earliest crop, this variety is better than either American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior, as it matures earlier and the pods contain more peas. It is dwarf, growing about fifteen inches high, and the plants are very productive, bearing many twin pods, which are dark green in color, and keep fresh for quite a while after being picked from the vine.



Gradus, or Prosperity Peas



Gordinier's Large Podded Alaska Peas

First and Best. Height from two and one-half to three feet. A very profitable extra-early variety, as it matures evenly and the Peas can be gathered at about one picking. Vines vigorous and hardy, unbranched, bearing from three to seven straight, well-filled pods.

***Gradus, or Prosperity.** Height two and one-half feet. One of the earliest large-growing wrinkled Peas; vine is vigorous and the foliage is large and thrifty, resembling the Telephone in appearance. Pods are very abundant and large, and are well filled, containing from six to ten large peas, which are very sweet, tender and delicious. A good Pea to follow either Nott's Excelsior or Perfection.

***Prince Edward.** Height two and one-half feet. A new and valuable pea, introduced by us from England. In earliness, it has been found by comparative tests to be but a few days later than Nott's Perfection, while the pods and peas are nearly twice the size of that variety. It has a vigorous vine and is a heavy cropper. In quality it excels either Perfection or Gradus.

***Thomas Laxton.** This new Pea outranks all other extra-early wrinkled sorts in hardness and productiveness. It was obtained by crossing the Gradus with a very early seedling of the Earliest of All type. It has all the delicious sweetness of the Gradus, and comes into use fully as early as any of the Extra Earlys. In addition, it is of stronger constitution than the Gradus, is hardier, and therefore can be planted earlier. It is more prolific, the yield of Peas to the quantity of pods gathered being quite phenomenal. The pods are large and shapely, of a rich dark green color, and filled from end to end with seven to eight very large white-seeded wrinkled sugar peas, the flavor of which is unsurpassed by any other Pea in cultivation. The vines are strong and hardy and from three to three and one-half feet in height.

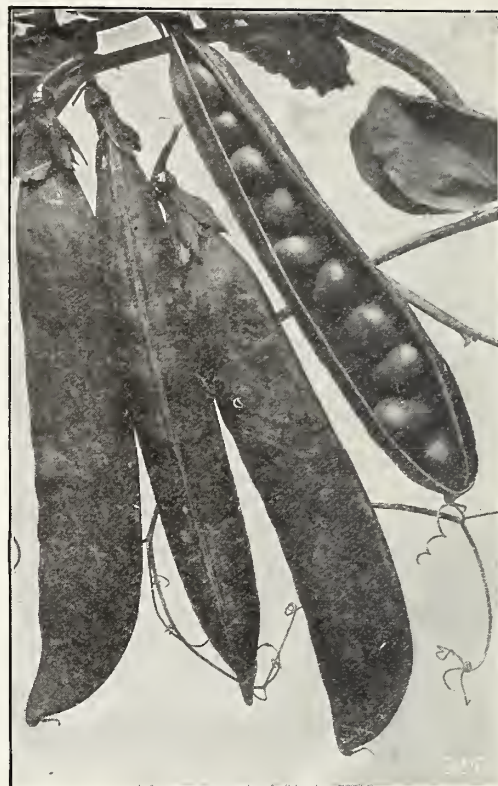
***Sutton's Excelsior.** This Pea is an innovation among first early dwarf wrinkled Peas; the pods are larger and broader than the usual dwarf Peas, are square at the ends and are light green in color. The vines grow eighteen inches high, are very hardy, permitting early planting and are very heavy bearers. On account of its hardness and its good-sized pods of excellent quality, many prefer it to the large-podded but tender Gradus. Season two days later than Nott's Excelsior.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS—Continued

- ***Bliss' American Wonder.** Height ten to fifteen inches. Habit dwarf, robust, very early. Pods of fair size, well-filled, containing from five to seven fine-flavored Peas. A good variety for kitchen gardens. Peas medium-sized, pale green, wrinkled and flattened.
- ***McLean's Little Gem.** Height ten to fifteen inches. Very early, stocky grower. Matures in fifty-four days. Pods straight and well-filled. Considering the size of the vines, it is a good yielder and an old favorite. Peas medium green in color, very wrinkled, and of fine flavor.
- ***Nott's Excelsior.** New. Height eighteen inches. A cross between American Wonder and Premium Gem. Being more uniform in production and earlier than either of the parent stocks, it is much more desirable, as the Peas have the same tender quality and delicate flavor, while the pods are larger and literally packed, containing from seven to nine delicious Peas. Seed green, wrinkled and very square at the ends.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

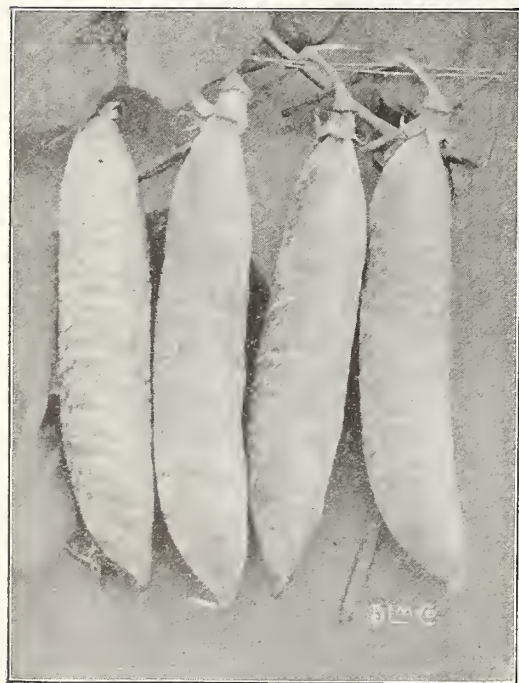
- ***Horsford's Market-Garden.** Height two feet. Hardy, uniform in habit of growth and about ten days later than the Premium Gem. Pods produced in pairs in great profusion, but not as well filled as Premium Gem or Advancer. Used extensively by canners to succeed the Advancer. Seed green and very much wrinkled.
- ***Carter's Improved Stratagem.** Height two feet. Habit vigorous, very stocky, and vines often branch just under the soil. Heavy bearer, often twenty pods to the vine. Leaves very broad and light green. Pods large and well filled. Seed green, of fair size and wrinkled.
- ***McLean's Advancer.** Height two feet. Vigorous grower. Pods well filled, and growing near top of vine are easily gathered. Popular with canners. Seed green, very much wrinkled. One week later than Premium Gem.
- ***Telegraph, or Long Island Mammoth.** Stronger growing and hardier vine with darker foliage than the Telephone; green Peas very large, sweet and when dry almost smooth. A splendid sort for both the home and market-garden; will give good returns even under conditions that would cause most varieties to fail.
- ***Bliss' Everbearing.** Height, two feet. Vigorous and branching, rather late. Pods large and well filled with immense luscious peas. A good continuous bearer. Seed light green, wrinkled, flattened.
- ***Yorkshire Hero.** A most popular and extremely productive second-early variety growing two and one-half feet in height. The haulm or vine is close-jointed and thickly hung with round, well-filled pods three inches in length. When grown on brush the pods hang well out from the vines and are easily gathered. Peas are of good size, tender, and very sweet flavor. It is not only an excellent second-early for the home garden, but from its short, stocky growth and great productiveness, is also one of the most profitable varieties to plant in the field for market. It comes in shortly after the first Earlies and is very much more productive—the larger well-filled pods making "baskets" very quickly.



The Alderman Pea

- ***Carter's Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone.** This is a dwarf variety, bearing large, handsome pods like Telephone, but without long vines and grows more dwarf than Stratagem. It is of dwarf stocky habit, healthy, vigorous growth, and very productive. In season, medium, from 5 to 7 days earlier than Stratagem. The pods are long frequently measuring 5 inches in length, broad, rounded or curved at the end, remarkably well filled; color pale green, thick and of good lasting quality; height, 18 inches.

LATE VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CROP



Gordinier's True Dark-Pod Telephone Pea

- ***Gordinier's True Dark-Pod Telephone** This comparatively new Pea is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to but a little larger and a shade darker in color than Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality.
- ***Champion of England.** Height, four to five feet. One of the richest, best flavored and most productive Peas known. A standard late variety for market-gardeners and private use. Seed whitish-green, medium-sized and much wrinkled.
- ***The Alderman.** Similar in growth and appearance to the Boston Unrivalled, the pods being ready for use about five days later. It is one of the finest of the large-podded Summer varieties. Pods frequently measure nearly six inches in length and contain from eight to nine very large peas of superior flavor. This comparatively new Pea is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines grow nearly five feet high, are dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. Pods very large, long, dark green, similar to Duke of Albany and about the same in season. The peas are of largest size and unsurpassed in quality. Market-gardeners are demanding the large-podded, dark colored sorts which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance. The Alderman answers these requirements and furthermore is the most productive variety of this class. We recommend it unservedly.

LATE VARIETIES FOR GENERAL CROP—Continued

***Dwarf Champion.** This is a comparatively new green wrinkled Pea and wherever known is proving a popular main crop sort for the market or home garden. The vine is only about three feet high, vigorous, hardy, and unusually productive. Pods fully four inches long, broad, handsome and very well filled with large peas which are tender and unsurpassed in quality.

***Carter's Telephone.** Height three and one-half feet. Vines and leaves large and coarse. Pods light green, nearly straight, growing singly and well-filled with large, tender, sweet peas. The fine appearance and quality of this Pea have made it a great favorite with market-gardeners. Some strains of this Pea are badly mixed and of inferior quality, but our stock is grown from carefully selected seed and will be found true to name. Seed light green and very much wrinkled.

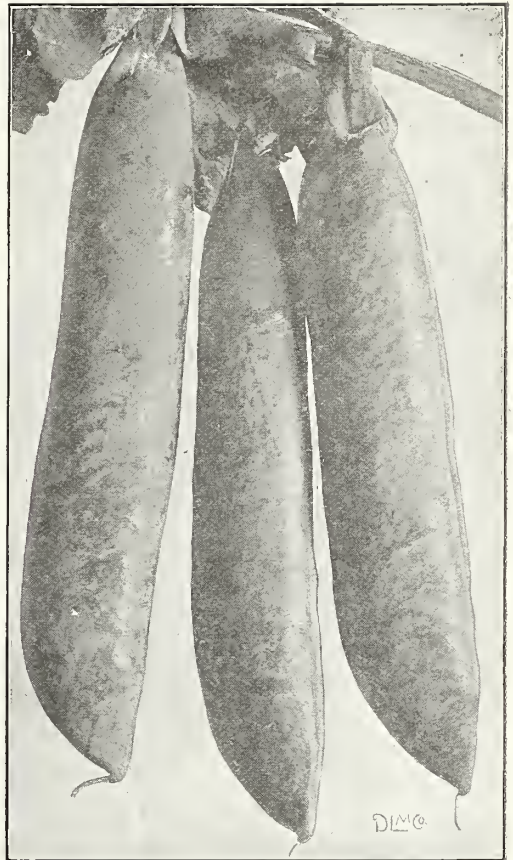
Large White Marrowfat. Height, about five feet. Cultivated very extensively for the Summer crop. Vines of strong growth. Pods large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seeds large, smooth, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for Summer use, but inferior in quality to most of the newer sorts, although undoubtedly one of the most productive of the garden varieties.

***Duke of Albany.** A very large, wrinkled Pea similar to Telephone in growth and season, but darker in color of foliage and pods. Vine four and one-half to five feet high, vigorous and strong growing; pods very large, straight and thick, borne in great profusion and when in condition for picking, of a deep green color. There is an increasing demand for Peas of this color and the productiveness of this variety makes it a very profitable sort for market-gardeners while its splendid quality should give it a place in every home garden. In many localities this variety is sold as an improved strain of Telephone, especially by market-gardeners who find its darker color a distinct advantage in that the pods retain a marketable appearance longer after picking than do those of lighter colored sorts.

Large Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Height about five feet. An excellent variety; pods large; a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the best Marrowfat sorts.

EDIBLE PODDED SORTS OF PEAS

Melting Sugar. There is a class of Peas little known in this country, but much used abroad, in which the large, sweet, brittle and succulent pods have none of the tough inner lining found in the ordinary varieties of garden Peas; they are used in the same way as snap or string beans. The best of these edible podded sorts is the Melting Sugar, and our strain is exceptionally fine. The pods are very large, extremely tender, fine flavored, and are borne in great abundance on vines four to five feet high. Owing to limited space we do not catalogue all the varieties of Peas we carry in stock.



Gordinier's True Dark-Pod Telephone Peas

PUMPKIN

One ounce of seed will plant about 40 hills, and 4 to 5 pounds will plant an acre

Plant in good soil when the ground has become warm, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, or, as the general practice is, with Corn, in about every fourth hill. Hoe frequently until well started, but do not disturb the vines after they have well started to run. When leaves have been cut down by early frosts the Pumpkins should be gathered and stored in a warm, dry place, which is out of danger of freezing, but well ventilated. Cut them from the vine with a portion of stem attached, and handle carefully to avoid bruising; if bruised, they will not keep for any length of time.



Gordinier's Large Sweet, or King of Mammoth Pumpkin

Winter Queen, or Winter Luxury. This is an improvement on the old well-liked Sugar Pumpkin and is admitted by all who have grown it to be one of the very best pie Pumpkins. Its size is about nine or ten inches in diameter. In color a beautiful deep orange-yellow, with a very close netting, almost as russeted as a Potato. It is a good Winter keeper.

Pie Pumpkin, "Calhoun." It is medium in size, extraordinarily heavy and solid, very productive and of excellent quality. The outside is a cream color, while the flesh, which is very thick and fine grained, is a salmon-yellow and of superior quality. It is undoubtedly one of the best for pies.

Large Cheese. Fine for pies; an excellent keeper. Of large size; shape flat, like a cheese box; very productive; flesh yellow, sweet, fine grained and rich flavored. One of the very best for family use and for market. It keeps well into the Winter. Is also grown in quantity for stock feed.

Gordinier's Large Sweet, or King of Mammoth This Pumpkin has been for a number of years a first prize winner at the Illinois State Fair, held at Springfield, the center of Pumpkin growing. It is very prolific and large. Specimens often weigh as high as seventy-five pounds; average weight twenty to forty pounds. The skin is light yellow color. The larger specimens are almost always wanted. Flesh is extremely sweet, of a deep orange color. It is a splendid pie maker and is one of the very best for stock feeding.

Connecticut Field. The best for planting with Corn for stock purposes.

PEPPER

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 plants

The small-fruited Peppers are grown for their hot, pungent flavor, and largely used as a condiment in soups, stews and relishes. The larger-fruited, milder-flavored sorts are more popular in the Northern States, where they are grown both for home use and market. As a rule, the large-fruited sorts are quite mild in flavor. Start in a coldframe or hotbed. Transplant twice, the last time into rows eighteen inches apart, having the plants one foot apart in the rows. Peppers require plenty of good, rich manure and warm soil.

New Neapolitan. The strong, vigorous plants grow two feet high by eighteen inches across; they are completely laden with large, handsome fruits and bear continuously until frost. Single plants carry from thirty-five to fifty marketable fruits at one time! The Peppers grow upright until they become so heavy that their own weight turns them down. The skin and flesh are bright red; they are thick meated, sweet and "mild as an apple"; they carry well and keep in prime condition a long time. So unusually productive is this variety that twelve plants will furnish an ample supply for a family throughout the season. For market-gardeners and pickling establishments this new large early Pepper is of incalculable value.

Improved Large Bell, or Bull Nose. This has long been the standard sweet flavored scarlet sort, largely grown for market and home use. Plant two feet in height, quite prolific, and early ripening. Pendant, scarlet fruits two to three inches in length and two inches in diameter at the shoulder. Of sweet, mild flavor, this is next best to Ruby King.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Strong grower, very productive and of excellent quality. When young, fruit is of deep green color, without any shade of purple. Ripe Peppers are a beautiful red; flesh thick, sweet and mild.

Gordinier's Mammoth Ruby King Pepper

the largest and finest mild red Peppers in cultivation. Not only is it very productive for so large a Pepper, but its splendid size and handsome appearance make it sell most readily in any market, and for the kitchen garden it is a special feature. The plants are vigorous, stocky and dwarf; very bushy, growing not over two feet in height. They are well branched, and thickly set with enormous fruits—some four to six inches long by three to four inches thick. When ripe they are of a beautiful bright, glossy ruby-red color, and are always remarkably mild and very pleasant to the taste, if not grown too close to the hot varieties. They can even be sliced and eaten with salt and vinegar (like Tomatoes or Cucumbers), and are most appetizing. Each

Our mammoth Ruby King Pepper is one of

plant produces from six to twelve handsome fruits of the brightest ruby red.

Red Chili. This is slightly larger in growth than the Red Cluster, with larger fruits, three inches in length and one-half inch in diameter. Bright red, very hot and fiery. Ripens early. A favorite.

New "Chinese Giant" Red Pepper. Truckers planting for market will find "Chinese Giant" the most profitable variety they ever handled. Not only is it early in ripening and immensely productive for so large a Pepper, but its enormous size will cause it to sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, but of stocky habit, seldom more than two feet in height. They are well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits, which appear to hang in clusters—so many being set on the comparatively small plants. Frequently half a dozen fruits will touch each other, as if in a single bunch; the strong growth of the plants and abundant foliage enable them to mature the large number of fruits nearly as early as the popular Ruby King. The monstrous fruits are of thick, blocky form, and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. They grow four to five inches broad at the top and are of equal length, divided into four or more large ridges; when ripe they are indented at the blossom end. The flesh is extremely mild—as sweet as an apple—and unusually thick; it makes an excellent salad sliced and served like Tomatoes.

New Ohio Crimson Pepper. Habit of growth robust and stocky, with no tendency to grow an immense plant with little or no fruit. The fruit is fully as large as Chinese Giant; in shape not quite so blocky, yet not so long as Ruby King. In flavor it is the mildest we have ever known, as the flesh, and even the seeds, may be eaten from the hand without any of the fiery sensation. Growers tell us they have no difficulty in selling all they can grow, customers preferring it to all others for making mangoes. Ohio Crimson has been thoroughly fixed in type for several years. Our seed is saved from fine, large specimens.

Golden Queen. To say that this Pepper is a yellow Ruby King is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon it. Golden Queen is the best of all yellow Peppers. It is always large and sometimes remarkably so, specimens reaching six to ten inches in length and four to five inches in diameter. A single plant sometimes carries twenty large Peppers at the same time. The flavor is mild and pleasant, and it may be eaten raw. It is unexcelled for stuffing. Its size and appearance always command good prices for it.

Tabasco. Excessively hot in flavor. A small Pepper about one inch long, borne in profusion on the large plant or bush. Tabasco sauce is everywhere known as a flavor for soups, oysters, etc. It is extremely fiery and pungent.

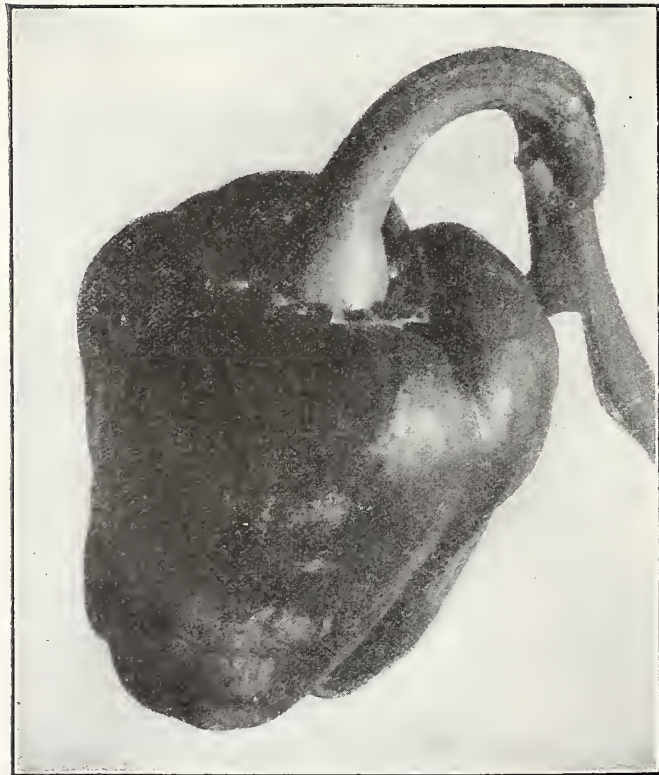
Gordinier's New Giant Crimson Pepper

The largest sweet Pepper.

The earliest maturing and most productive very large sweet Pepper. The plant is vigorous and upright, growing two and one-half to three feet high, larger than that of Chinese Giant and more productive. The fruits are rich deep crimson when mature. The flesh is very mild and exceptionally thick. We consider Giant Crimson the most desirable very large Pepper yet introduced.



Gordinier's New Giant Crimson



Gordinier's Chinese Giant

RADISH

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 100 feet long, and 8 to 10 pounds will plant an acre

Whether grown for an early or late crop, Radishes require a well pulverized, light rich soil, and as the tender, crisp and mild quality of a Radish depends much upon the rapidity with which it reaches maturity, the bed should be in a warm, sheltered situation. Young Radishes are tender, but as they grow old the quality rapidly deteriorates and they become soft and pithy; therefore, successive plantings of seed should be made at intervals of two weeks.

For an early supply the seed should be started in a hotbed. For a Summer supply plant the seed in the Spring, [about one inch deep, in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, and thin out the plants until they are 3 inches apart in the rows.

Seed for the Winter varieties should be planted during August and the roots pulled before severe frosts, and stored in the same manner as are Turnips.

Radishes are subject to root maggots, for which there is no certain remedy. As a preventive avoid the use of rank manure, and do not plant the seed in the same place two consecutive years. You should plant only French seed.

TURNIP SHAPED RADISHES

(ALL BEST FRENCH SEED)

Gordinier's French Stock of Vick's Scarlet Globe

A most desirable sort for greenhouse and hotbed forcing and for out of doors; very early, mild, crisp, juicy and tender; top small and will stand heat without becoming pithy. One of the best selling and most attractive Radishes on account of its handsome rich bright

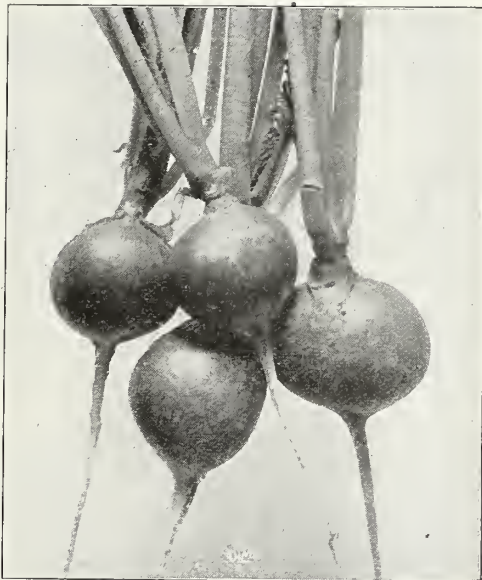
scarlet color. Is ready in 25 days. Our stock of this is the very best, selected with care as to size, shape color and earliness, and market-gardeners will find it a money maker; it is just right in every respect. We take great pains to have it so and our gardener customers who plant this seed always command the highest market prices. For family use this should be sown every ten days in order to always have a fresh supply

Rosy Gem. One of the earliest; perfectly round; color rich deep scarlet at top, white at bottom; very tender and crisp.

Large White Summer Turnip. Favorite with market-gardeners. Round, smooth, pure white, crisp and tender.

Golden Ball. Spherical root, small neck; color rich golden yellow; fine flavor.

Crimson Giant Turnip. A variety extraordinary in that, while growing to



Gordinier's French Scarlet Globe



Early Scarlet Globe

an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time, and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root turnip-shaped; color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second-early forcing variety, we specially recommend it for outdoor planting.

Sparkler. White-tipped Radishes are justly popular by reason of their attractive appearance, but the varieties already in existence are either too dull in the ground color or lack a clearly defined white tip. Sparkler, a quite distinct variety now offered for the first time, fulfills every requirement in each respect, the color being a rich carmine scarlet, with a very pronounced tip of the purest white. The roots even when fully developed are solid, crisp and sweet, and remain fit for use as long as the coarser kinds. It is equally well adapted for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground, for while the leaves are small, they are sufficiently large for bunching.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped. One of the handsomest of the Turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White Tipped Forcing, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not the chief considerations. Roots slightly flattened on the under side; color very deep scarlet with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality.

Early Scarlet Globe. The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich bright scarlet in color; flesh white and tender; fit to pull as early as Non Plus Ultra, but much larger when matured. We specially recommend this to gardeners whose markets demand a large, first early forcing Radish.

OLIVE-SHAPED

French Breakfast. Splendid variety for table. Medium size, olive shape; bright scarlet, with white root; small top; rapid grower; very crisp and tender.

Early White Olive-Shaped. This is distinct from our Earliest White in being slightly larger in size, later in maturing and with harder flesh and slightly pungent flavor, but tender and delicious.

Scarlet Olive-Shaped. A small, very early olive-shaped Radish of rich brilliant color. Quite small white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild.



Sparkler Radish

RADISHES—Continued

LONG VARIETIES

New Chartier. Crimson at top, pink at the middle, bottom white; very crisp and tender; mild, pleasant flavor. Grows to a good size.

Wood's Early Frame. Shape and color similar to Long Scarlet; fully ten days earlier; top small; desirable for forcing.

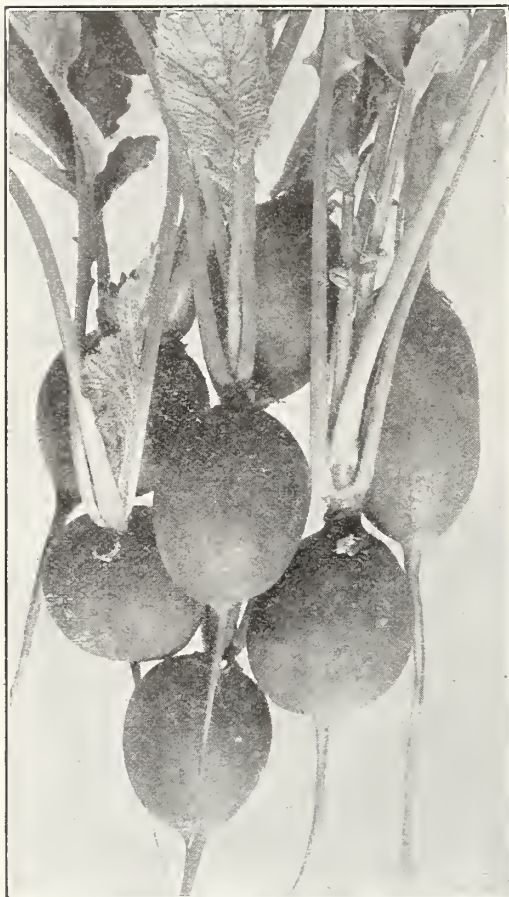
White Vienna. One of the finest of long white Radishes; snow-white, brittle and crisp; beautiful shape and rapid growth.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top. The finest strain of this most popular Radish. The long, slender, handsomely colored roots are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about twenty-five days; crisp, brittle, and of choicest quality. They reach a length of five to six inches, growing half out of the ground.

White Strasburg. Large, white, showy, half-long variety; matures quickly.



White Strasburg Radish



Scarlet Olive-Shaped Radish

Long Cardinal. This is similar in growth and season to the Chartiers, of equally large size, fine quality, but the rosy carmine coloring is replaced by a bright deep scarlet. The crisp, tender Radishes grow quickly and are most attractive when bunched for market.

Gordinier's White Icicle The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in Spring the Radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days; their long slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This Radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first-early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowing in the open ground, and gives a continuous supply of tender crisp Radishes throughout the season.

WINTER VARIETIES

Winter Radishes are not appreciated and grown by Americans as much as their merit warrants. They are easily grown, have few insect enemies and can be easily preserved through the Winter, and there is no vegetable which furnishes a more acceptable relish. While quick growth is not so essential for these as for the earlier sorts, they do best on a rich soil which has been made as fine and friable as possible. Sow late in Spring or during the Summer in rows 2 feet apart and thin the plants about four to the foot. They may be pulled as wanted through the Fall, and on the approach of severe freezing weather should be harvested, part packed in damp sand and stored in a cool cellar or other easily accessible, cool place for Winter use and the balance buried in the ground as one would bury Potatoes for Spring use.

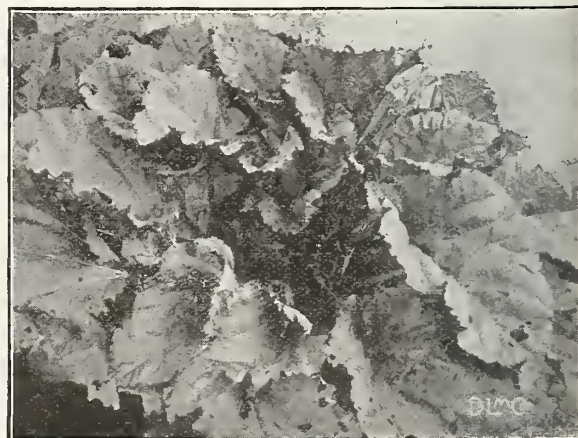
Rose China. Excellent Winter sort, nearly cylindrical in shape. Skin rose colored; flesh white, very pungent.

Celestial. A comparatively new variety which is popular wherever known. The root is long, cylindrical, with beautiful white skin and flesh, so white as to attract attention, even among the other white varieties. The flesh is tender and of good quality.

Long Black Spanish. Large; skin black; flesh firm and white; good sort.

Round Black Spanish. Round and firm; flesh white and fine-flavored, but strong; excellent keeper.

White Chinese. A mammoth white variety; grows about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering from shoulder to tip. Flesh crisp and tender; good keeper.



Rhubarb

RHUBARB

One ounce of seed will plant a row about 125 feet long

Fine roots of Rhubarb for setting out can be grown easily from seed in a single season, and this is much the cheapest way to secure a stock of plants. The seed should be sown in a shallow drill, using one ounce to one hundred and twenty-five feet of drill. When well started, thin to stand 10 to 12 inches apart. They should be kept well cultivated. In the Fall or early Spring they can be transplanted to a permanent bed, standing 3 feet apart in the rows, and with rows from 4 to 6 feet apart. The stalks should not be gathered until plants have had a full season's growth. Manure the bed every Fall.

Myatt's Victoria. The finest market variety, producing large, thick, heavy stalks in rich soil.

Rhubarb Roots. We can also supply young roots of our superb strain of above variety, which if planted in good soil early in the Spring will make a strong growth and yield stalks for market the following Spring.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

One ounce of seed will plant a row 50 feet long

The seed should be planted one inch deep in drills 15 inches apart, and when the plants are large enough they must be either thinned out or transplanted until they stand 6 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground until Spring, when it will be found fresh and plump.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Larger than the ordinary white, tender and delicious. Invaluable for the market-gardener. This is the variety usually cultivated.

Long White. The standard variety with white roots, three-fourths of an inch in diameter at shoulder and tapering to a length of eight to ten inches.



Mammoth Sandwich Island
Salsify

SPINACH

One ounce of seed will plant a row 100 feet long, and 10 to 12 pounds will plant an acre

Spinach is largely grown and highly esteemed as a boiling "greens" during the Winter and Spring months. It is of easiest culture and should be more largely grown in the home garden. Seed may be planted as early in the Spring as the soil can be dug in a proper condition, and for the garden we would recommend sowing thinly in drills 12 inches apart to admit of frequent cultivation. By choosing the best heat-resisting kinds and making plantings in succession, a supply of fine, tender leaves may be had throughout the season, excepting in localities where the Summers are very hot and dry. When sowing Spinach broadcast in the Fall for Winter and Spring, thirty pounds of seed per acre is required, which should be broadcasted on the freshly prepared ground and lightly harrowed in. When the "greens" are wanted for market the plant is cut just below the surface and shipped in barrels.

Long-Standing Thick-Leaved. Fine market sort. Leaves large and thick, and somewhat crumpled. Not liable to run to seed.

New Zealand. This is not a Spinach of the ordinary type but a plant of branching growth, eighteen inches in height. The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy and of a glaucous or crystalline appearance. Started early in the Spring, the plants will resist heat and drought, making a strong growth during the hottest Summer months. The young branches and leaves can be gathered at any time and prepared like Spinach, which they greatly resemble in flavor. Sow thinly in drills fifteen to twenty inches apart early in May.

Giant Thick-Leaved. The best sort for market-gardeners; produces a very large, thick leaf and stands a long time before running to seed.

Prickly. Exceedingly hardy and productive; adapted to Fall sowing.

Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved. Valuable variety, with much wrinkled leaves; very hardy and prolific.

Victoria. This variety is an acquisition to the list of Spinach; it matures later than the other varieties, but is of remarkably fine texture, of the deepest green, heavily crimped, thick, fleshy leaves, deep red stems.



Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved Spinach.

SQUASH

There are two distinct types of Squashes; namely, the Summer Squash, the fruit of which is used during the Summer in the green or growing state, and the Winter Squash, the fruit of which is gathered in the Fall and stored in a warm, dry place for use during the Winter months. There are a few varieties that cannot be classified so distinctly, for they may be used either as Winter or Summer vegetables. However, as the varieties are few we will classify our list under the two divisions we mentioned.

The seed should be planted 2 inches deep, in hills, as soon as the weather has become settled, in warm, light soil. Plant ten seeds in each hill. The ground should be frequently and thoroughly worked until the vines start to trail, after which they should not be disturbed.

For the Summer varieties the hills should be 4 feet apart each way, and for the Winter varieties the hills should be from 6 to 10 feet apart each way.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Four ounces of seed will plant 100 hills, and 5 to 6 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Hills 4 feet apart

Gordinier's Giant Summer Crookneck This Squash is a great improvement over the standard popular yellow Summer Crookneck. The fruit, heavily warted, of a deep golden color and yellow flesh; nearly double the size of the older sort and grows in quantity on fine, healthy, compact, bushy plants. Quality is the best.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop. The fruit is a beautiful, clear waxy-white instead of the yellowish-white so often seen in the old Early White Bush Scallop, and is superior to that variety in size and beauty. The handsomest of the scalloped Squashes.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop. A very early, flat, scalloped variety of largest size; color yellow; flesh pale yellow and well flavored. We have developed a strain of the old Yellow Bush Scallop which is fully as productive but uniformly larger and flatter than the old stock and has a very small seed cavity. Its superiority is so great that we should be justified by prevailing custom in renaming it.



Gordinier's Giant Summer Crook-
neck Squash

SQUASH—Continued



Golden Hubbard Squash

White Summer Crookneck. Introduced in 1895. This excellent variety is the result of years of careful breeding and selection and it is now one of the most fixed and distinct of our Summer Squashes. The fruit is similar in size and shape to the Summer Crookneck, but of a beautiful ivory-white color and unsurpassed in quality. We recommend this sort as the most beautiful and one of the very best of the Summer varieties.

Bush Fordhook. Like the original Fordhook Squash, this new Bush type is unequalled in quality and delicious sweetness by any other variety either for Summer or Winter use. The young, tender fruits can be sliced and fried or prepared as other early varieties for Summer use, while the ripened fruits can be gathered just before frost and stored in a warm, dry place for Winter. They will keep in fine condition until the new crop is ready.

Italian Vegetable Marrow (*Cocozella di Napoli*). Vines produce large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. Fruits in best condition for the table when six to eight inches long, but can be used when much larger. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular, especially in Naples.

Boston Marrow. Oval in form, thin skin, orange in color. Flesh sweet and fine grained; good keeper.

Improved Hubbard. One of the best table sorts; a general favorite. Flesh bright orange-yellow; very dry, sweet, rich-flavored. Keeps perfectly through the Winter.

Golden Hubbard. This is a true Hubbard Squash, except in color, which is bright red. The vine is a vigorous, but not rampant grower and wonderfully productive, expending the energy derived from liberal fertilizing in the production of an increased number rather than of overgrown and coarse fruits, as some varieties are apt to do. The fruits are very uniform in size, weighing from 6 to 8 pounds and in shape are like the Hubbard; although in condition for use much earlier, they are wonderfully long keepers and can be held over in good condition for Spring use. The shell is warty, hard and strong and of a very beautiful orange-red color, except for a bit of olive green on the blossom end. The flesh is a deep orange and uniformly so to the shell, never having the green tinge so objectionable in the older sort. It cooks very dry, fine grained and good flavored. We believe this to be a very superior table variety; certainly it has become very popular.



Orange Marrow Squash

Gordinier's Delicious

ally a blue specimen, it being just about as pure in this respect as was the original Hubbard. In size, it also closely follows the original Hubbard, which weighed between five and ten pounds. In thickness of flesh it surpasses nearly every variety, the color being a dark orange. For table use no Squash compares with it in its remarkable combination of fineness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and exceeding richness of flavor. It is a Fall and Winter Squash, being excellent at all seasons, but does not acquire its best quality until Winter.

The best flavored Squash in existence. Its color is almost uniformly of a green shade occasion-



Early Yellow Bush Scallop Squash

WINTER VARIETIES

Eight ounces of seed will plant 100 hills, and 3 to 4 pounds of seed will plant an acre. Hills 10 feet apart

Prolific Orange Marrow. Early, productive; brilliant orange-red; good cooker and keeper.

Warty Hubbard. This form of the Hubbard is a great favorite with many market men, as it is very striking in appearance; and having been selected for years from exceptionally large specimens, it crops heavily. The warty knobs draw general attention, and it will generally sell in the market better than those having smooth shells.

TOMATO

One ounce of seed will produce 2000 plants

For very early fruit, the seed should be sown in a hotbed about the first week in March, in drills 5 inches apart and one-half an inch deep. Later sowings may be made until the last of April. (Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot and placing in a sunny window in the house.) When the young plants are 3 to 4 inches high, they should be set 4 to 5 inches apart in another hotbed or coldframe, or transplanted into small pots, allowing a single plant to a pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them for planting out. Water freely at the time of transplanting into the open ground and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are thoroughly established. Tomatoes are easily propagated from cuttings and will come into bearing about a week sooner than from seed. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but the last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow (surface cultivation) or the crop may be badly injured, especially if the cultivator is run too near the young plants. Tomatoes grow splendidly trained to stakes or trellises, and the fruit is much improved, not only in appearance, but in quality. This mode of cultivation is quite common among gardeners who grow for early market, and at private places throughout the country; especially is this desirable where neatness and at the same time economy of space in the home garden is desired. The usual method is to set one strong plant to a stake 5 to 7 feet high, tying the plant up with wool or other strong, soft twine, and pruning quite freely as the vine advances in growth. By this method plants may be set much closer than in the ordinary way. For fine, large specimens of high color and attractive appearance generally, grow the clusters of the fruit in paper sacks, as is commonly practiced by grape growers. These paper sacks or bags should be put on when the Tomatoes are about three-fourths grown. That about 2000 plants will be produced from one ounce of seed is a safe estimate.

Livingston's Favorite. Smoother than Paragon, darker red than Perfection, larger than either. Ripens evenly and early; free from cracks, and not apt to rot at the blossom end; very prolific; good flavor; few seeds, flesh solid, bears shipping long distances.

Chalk's Early Jewel. The largest, smoothest and finest flavored extra early Tomato in cultivation—says the originator. Within a week or ten days as early as the famous Spark's Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with Tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, while its more robust growth makes it a sure cropper. Of compact growth. Large, handsome fruits, very solid, deep through, being almost round, or ball shaped. Color brightest scarlet, ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. The foliage is rather open, admitting the sunlight to the center of each plant, so that all the fruits are thoroughly ripened; but the leaves are dark green and not inclined to curl as in most extremely early varieties. Flesh thick, bright scarlet, solid, with

comparatively few seeds, and of sweet flavor; skin thin, but sufficiently strong to make it a good shipper.

New Coreless. Large size, globe shaped, full at stem end, rich, bright red, a strong grower and big cropper. Here is another one of those magnificent globe-shaped Tomatoes—the new type that is fast superseding the old flat and more or less wrinkled varieties. All markets requiring a bright, rich, red sort will be pleased with the Livingston's New Coreless. In shape it is almost round, being of about the same diameter each way. The depression at the stem end has been almost eliminated, making it the most profitable variety for canning, owing to a very small amount of loss in material and labor. It is immensely productive, clusters of four to seven fruits are produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem when plants are trained to stakes. All of the fruits are of marketable size, and many of them are quite large, twelve to fifteen ounces. A grand, good slicing variety, the seed cells being surrounded by bright red, heavy, meaty and delicious flesh.

New Globe. The New Globe is an extra good all-round sort, of a distinct globe shape, with quite a large percentage of elongated fruits. It is a very beautiful variety, and on account of its shape, one that permits of a greater average number of slices to be taken from each fruit. New Globe is early. In time of ripening we class it with the first earlies, being among the first to ripen fruit, both in our greenhouses as well as our field trials, along with many other varieties. The fruits are of large size, and a good marketable size is retained throughout the season; it is always smooth, of firm flesh, and few seeds, ripens evenly; color a fine glossy rose, tinged with purple, and without the slightest tinge of yellow at any stage of ripening.

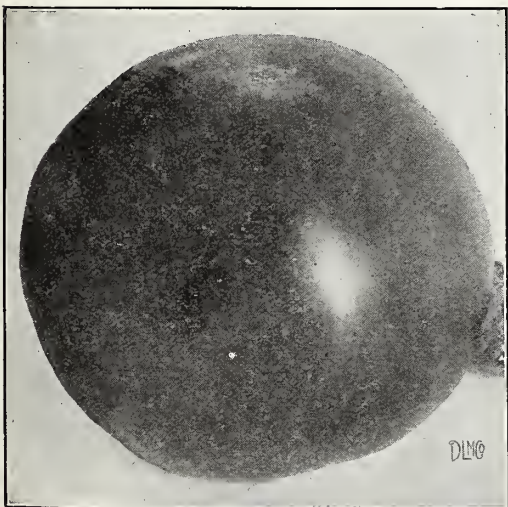
Nolte's Earliest. This very early sort is more prolific than Atlantic Prize and continues in profitable production much longer. Vine the most hardy of any of the first early sorts, insuring a good yield even when growth conditions are not the most favorable. Fruit large, bright red in color and of excellent quality.

Gordinier's Earliana We have in Gordinier's strain of Earliana, a Tomato that is the result of five years of careful selection.

This strain must not be confounded with any other strain, for no other seedsmen in the country can give you Gordinier's strain, as we have purchased the entire stock of the originator and grower. Gordinier's strain has produced ripe fruit ten days in advance of other strains of Earliana, thus making Gordinier's Earliana the earliest Tomato on the market. Its fruit is of medium size, smooth and bright glossy red in color. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with scanty foliage, thus exposing the fruit to the sun and ensuring early ripening. The bulk of the fruit will ripen early, thus commanding the highest market prices. The fruits are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is glossy red, with solid center and small seed cells, slightly acid flavor. It has yielded 18½ tons of fruit per acre on the originator's ground, ripening the entire crop before the first frost. For the home garden Gordinier's Earliana is all that can be desired, being early, a heavy yielder and of the best flavor with very few seeds. For the market-gardener it is the best money-maker because of its earliness and immense yield. The seed of Gordinier's Earliana will always be high, as it requires from seven to nine bushels of Tomatoes to produce one pound of seed.



Livingston's Favorite Tomato



New Coreless Tomato

TOMATOES—Continued

Matchless. A large, bright red Tomato, which has become very popular in the East. The fruit is large, very smooth and symmetrical, ripening well to stem. The flesh is a rich, bright red color and of fine quality, though softer than that of either Improved Trophy or Stone.

June Pink. Another great money-maker in a distinct class. The June Pink Tomato (we herewith give you the originator's description) in habit of growth is similar to the Earliana. The plant is neat and compact, branching freely, with fruit hanging in clusters of six to ten fruits, both in the crown and at the forks of the branches. Under exactly the same conditions as given Spark's Earliana and Chalk's Early Jewel, the June Pink yielded as much as either, and the vines after the fruit had been harvested were greener and brighter, and showed no tendency to blight. It ripens as early as Spark's Earliana, and ten days to two weeks ahead of Chalk's Early Jewel. The fruit is of medium size, uniform, smooth, and attractively shaped, without cracks or any green core. The fruit will average two and three-quarters to three inches in diameter, and two to two and one-half inches in depth. The skin is reasonably tough, so that it is excellent for shipping. In color, it is a bright, pleasing pink, and in markets where a pink Tomato is desired will bring 25 per cent. more in price than any red variety. It has the further quality, making it especially desirable for private use, of continuing to bear and ripen fruit until frost. In offering the June Pink we do so with every confidence that it will at once take the unique position in pink varieties which the Earliana now holds over the whole country in the red sorts. The above is the exact description of the introducers, whom we consider very reliable.

Early Ruby. Fruit, though not as large and smooth as the Perfection, ripens earlier. Open habit of plant admits the sun, which ripens the fruit evenly.

Livingston's Perfection. An improvement on the Acme, having a red skin; somewhat larger, fully as early and has more solid flesh and fewer seeds, and produces more and larger fruit at the close of the season. Smooth and of a handsome blood-red color.

Ponderosa. The fruit ripens early and bears well until very late; very solid, almost seedless, of good sub-acid flavor, and of immense size, frequently weighing considerably more than two pounds. Somewhat scattered on the vine, and a percentage is rather rough. A good Tomato for home use; a splendid slicer. This Tomato seems to ripen on the inside first, on which account it should be picked when three-fourths ripe. Our strain a great improvement over the original type.

New Stone. Gordinier's Improved Strain. The Tomato for a main crop. Choicest seed. We call this the king of the Livingston kinds, which are the best types of large, smooth, solid "beefy" Tomatoes. If asked to select one main crop, market sort, we advise this. Color fine scarlet, stem (calyx) set high, core small and shallow, so that but little is lost when it is taken out of the fruit before slicing. We want to



Earliana Tomato

Gordinier's Dwarf Champion

This is a purple fruited variety which forms very stout, strong plants about two feet high. The branches are short, making a bushy plant that stands quite erect without stakes. This sort is often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruit smooth, medium-sized, color purplish-pink, fairly solid, but has no hard core, and is of good flavor. About as early as any purple fruited Tomato, and is quite popular in some localities, particularly for home use. The dwarf habit of the vines makes it very desirable for forcing, as it can be planted closer to the glass, and more closely on the bench than the tall growing kinds. Our stock is a very superior strain with larger, smoother fruit than the original.

Truckers' Favorite. The finest large-fruited purple Tomato. Most regular in form and size; thick-meated and very solid; this is one of the largest smooth Tomatoes grown. Of a beautiful

purplish-red color, well ripened throughout, the smooth fleshy fruits always bring the highest prices. The vines are of strong, healthy growth, not subject to rust or blight, and produce enormous crops until killed by frost. The fruits continue of large size to the very last and are always unexcelled for slicing or cooking.

Gordinier's Beauty

We have been selecting this to a larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and think we have made it one of the smoothest and best of the large, purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth; color of skin, purplish-pink; flesh light pink and of excellent flavor. While we think the color weak for canning, it is used considerably for this purpose.

Fordhook First. A perfectly smooth, solid Tomato of fine appearance and extremely early. It is ready to market nearly as soon as the rough, unshapely fruits of poor quality of the old early type. The fruit of this variety is purplish-red and ripens evenly around the stem.

SMALL-FRUITED SORTS

Peach	Plum—Yellow
Apple	Cherry—Red
Pear—Red	Cherry—Yellow
Pear—Yellow	Yellow—Husk

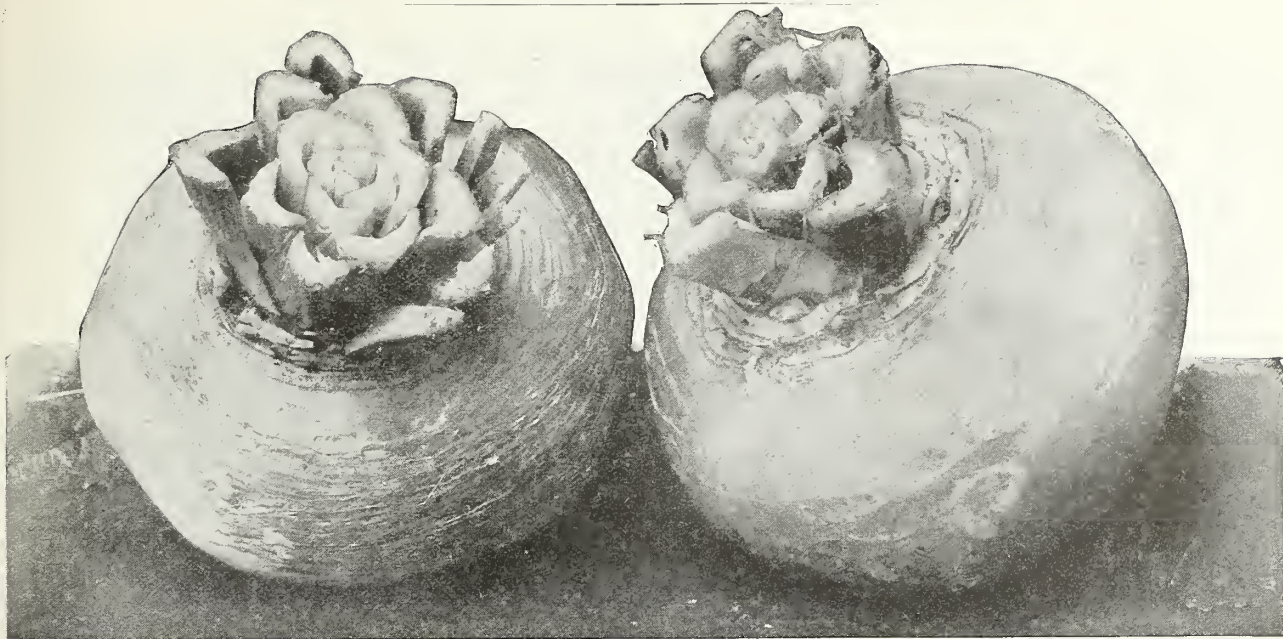


Gordinier's Beauty Tomato

make what we say of this kind definite, because there are very many good kinds, and a long list is confusing. If in doubt, buy the New Stone for market, or home use for that matter.

New Imperial. This new Tomato is one of the smoothest and most productive sorts. The fruit is large, smooth and solid. It not only produces early fruits, but it will hold out through the season until late in the Fall. It is also a splendid keeper. In color, it is between the Dwarf Champion and the Beauty. Gardeners should plant this, as it is undoubtedly one of the best Tomatoes.

Early Acme. The earliest first-class Tomato. Plants are of strong and vigorous growth, very productive; fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth; color glossy red, with a purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time.



TURNIP

One ounce of seed will plant a row 150 feet long, and 1 to 4 pounds will plant an acre

The value of Turnips and Ruta Bagas for feeding stock in Fall and Winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

This wholesome and agreeable vegetable is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden or farm.

Sow in drills about 2 feet apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the Spring and Summer crops started very early so that the Turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter.

In the Middle and Western States sow for Fall and main crop from middle of July to last of August and in the manner given for Spring sowing. In the field, Turnips are often sown broadcast, though in most cases better results are obtained by drill culture.

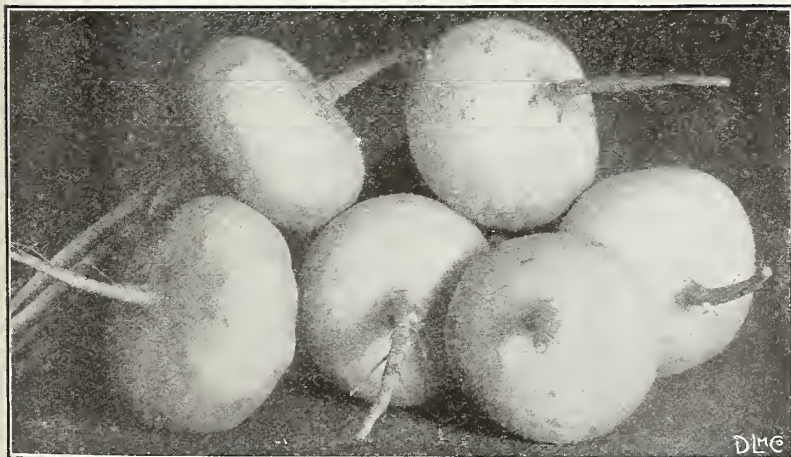
For Winter keeping, store the Turnips in a cool cellar and cover with sand or turf to keep them fresh. Another method is to put them in a pit dug in dry soil where there will be no danger of water standing and to cover with straw overlaid with earth sufficiently deep to keep out frost. Thus protected, Turnips will keep well till Spring.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES

Extra Early White Milan. This variety is remarkably early.

The top is very small, upright and compact, so that the rows can be planted close together. The roots are clear white, very smooth, flat and symmetrical. The flesh is white, sweet and tender.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. Similar to the white Milan, except that the roots are a little flatter and a beautiful purple-red on the upper portion. All in all, these Milan Turnips leave nothing more to be desired in the way of an extra early garden Turnip.



Extra Early White Milan

White Egg. A quick-growing, egg-shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety with small top and rough leaves. The root grows half out of the ground. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties.

Snowball. This is a fine-looking, pure white variety of Turnip which matures in from six to seven weeks. It grows nearly round in shape, and the skin and flesh are pure white. It makes a solid Turnip, crisp, tender and very sweet. It is very desirable for early table use.

Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved. An early variety and a great favorite for table use. Leaves few, entire, upright in growth. Root of medium size. Color, purple or dark red above ground, white below; flesh white, fine grained and tender.

Purple Top White Globe. A globular variety nearly as large as Pomeranian White Globe, very even in shape and of beautiful appearance. The flesh is white, of excellent quality and desirable for table or stock. The variety is a good keeper and a fine market sort.

TURNIPS—Continued

Cow Horn, or Long White. Pure white, except a little shade of green at the top; carrot-like in form, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for Fall and early Winter use.

Pomeranian White Globe. One of the most productive kinds and in good, rich soil roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is globe-shaped, skin white and smooth; leaves large and dark green. Used largely for stock feeding, but is also excellent for table use.

Sweet German. Very popular in many sections, notably so in the New England States; grows to a large size and is considered one of the best for table use or for feeding stock. It partakes largely of the nature of the Ruta Baga and should be sown a month earlier than the flat Turnips. The flesh is white, hard, firm and sweet; keeps nearly as well as the Ruta Baga.

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES

Large Amber Globe. One of the best yellow fleshed varieties grown as a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin yellow; top green. Grows to a large size, is hardy, keeps well and a good cropper. Very popular in the South.

Yellow Stone. Roots of medium size, uniformly globular and perfect in shape; skin smooth and of beautiful pale yellow color. Flesh crisp, tender and of fine quality.

Yellow Globe. A round, smooth, light yellow Turnip of medium size. The flesh is crisp, firm and of very good quality for the table or for stock feeding. The roots are in best condition for table use when three to four inches in diameter. This sort keeps well and is a good cropper.

Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball. A distinct variety, one of the most delicately flavored of the yellow fleshed turnips. The tops are small. The roots are medium sized, round, very smooth and with deeper yellow skin than most of this class. The flesh is firm, crisp and of most excellent quality. The roots are in best condition for table use when about three inches in diameter. This variety is of quick growth, adapted to Spring as well as Fall planting, and keeps exceptionally well. Known also as Robertson's Golden Ball.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. A medium-sized, round, late maturing, yellow-fleshed Turnip. The roots are yellow with purple top. The flesh is pale yellow in color, of very firm texture, approaching the Ruta Baga in this regard, but tender and sweet. Since it requires a longer time to mature, the seed should be sown about two weeks earlier than most sorts. The variety is hardy, productive and especially valuable for stock feeding. Unequaled for its long keeping qualities and therefore particularly desirable for late Winter and Spring use.



Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen Turnip

RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDISH VARIETIES

These grow to large size with more solid flesh than the early varieties of Turnips. They need rich soil and good cultivation. As they require longer time to mature growth, the seed should be sown early in July. For field culture sow thinly in drills on slightly raised ridges 3 feet apart, thinning the plants when well started to stand 6 to 8 inches apart, giving them constant cultivation during growth. Late in Fall the tops should be trimmed off and roots stored in pits or root-cellars for use during Winter and Spring. Well-ripened bulbs will keep in fine condition until late in Spring.

White Swede, or Sweet Russian Turnip. This variety is an excellent keeper and very desirable either for the table or for stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, of firm texture, sweet and rich.

Perfection White. A Ruta Baga that is absolutely neckless; top strap leaved flesh white and unusually fine-grained; growth vigorous and with us even under adverse conditions it has given a better yield than the yellow-fleshed sorts. While in common with all Ruta Bagas it is valuable for stock feeding, the white flesh is so very fine grained and excellent in quality that it is particularly desirable for table use and for this we strongly recommend it.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. Roots medium sized, round; flesh pale yellow tender and sugary; the variety is hardy and productive and the roots keep well. It is considered as approaching very nearly to the Ruta Baga in hardness and firmness of texture and therefore is of special value for feeding cattle.

Monarch or Tankard. This is a yellow fleshed sort, having very large, tankard shaped roots with relatively small necks and tops. Color purplish crimson above ground, yellow below; flesh very solid, fine grained and of the best flavor.

American Purple Top, or Improved Long Island. This is a strain of Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga of American origin, selected to a smaller top and much shorter neck than is usually found, while the roots grow to a large size and are of the finest quality and excellent for table use and stock feeding. We consider this one of the most desirable sorts.

Yellow Swede. Shape oblong, dull reddish color above ground, but yellow underneath; is harder than the common Turnip, and will keep solid until Spring.

Carter's Imperial Purple Top. A most excellent sort for table use or feeding stock. Flesh yellow, solid, firm, sweet and rich. Hardy and yields heavily.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We have in season, a complete line of the following Vegetable Plants:

Cabbage Plants
Celery Plants

Tomato Plants
Pepper Plants

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS

These are of easy cultivation. As a rule it is best to cut Herbs when in flower, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Caraway (*Carum carui*). A well known herb, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups, for flavoring liquors and for colic in children. The plants never seed till the second year.

Caraway, for flavoring.

Lavender. Perennial. The flowers are usually ready for drying or distilling in June or July.

Marjoram, Sweet. Annual. The tops and leaves are gathered when green in Summer and Autumn, for use in soups. The branches may be cut and dried just before flowering for Winter supply.

Rosemary. Perennial. Very fragrant and has an aromatic bitter taste. Only fit for use the second season.

Sage. Hardy perennial. Used for flavoring and dressing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just as the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade.

Summer Savory. Hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are used for flavoring, dressings and soups.

Thyme. Hardy perennial. Purple flower. A medicinal and culinary plant. The leaves and tops are used in soups, and also in making a tea which is a great remedy for nervous headache.

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.



THE PROPER CARE OF LAWNS

BY MR. L. J. DOOGUE

SUPT. PUBLIC GROUNDS, BOSTON, MASS.

(Printed here with the kind permission of the Dunham Co., makers of the wonderful Water-Weight Rollers.

Inquiries about making lawns come mostly from people who, while fully realizing the commercial and artistic value of a well-kept grass plot about a dwelling, have, either through carelessness or lack of persistence, never been able to attain the much desired end. Investigation of the inquiries has shown that the land conditions surrounding such places may be divided into two classes: One where there is a sufficient depth of good loam on which the grass has gradually petered out, allowing an ever increasing mass of weeds to push in and take its place, and the other a poor gravelly soil without possibilities, regardless of what might be done to it.

How to treat these conditions. The treatment for the first example cited is simple. It will not be necessary to spade up the ground and re-seed, for just as good results can be produced by a simpler method and in much shorter time. Take a sharp iron rake, sharpen the teeth if necessary, and after first digging out the weeds, scratch deep into the soil, breaking it up as fine as possible. After doing this sow grass seed liberally, using a good lawn seeder. A Dunham Lawn Seeder will insure an even distribution of the seed. After sowing, roll the ground. Of all the operations the most important is the rolling. This may cause some people to smile, but regardless of their mirth, I want to impress the fact of the importance of rolling. When you roll a lawn, such as we are now talking about, don't use a roller weighing a couple of hundred pounds, but put onto it as much weight as you can, and push it back and forth over the ground. After this water, and when the water has soaked in use the roller again. You need not be afraid of hurting either the seed or the loam, for it was because of a lack of this heavy rolling that the land and sod petered out. If you have been fortunate to have used first-class seed it will not be long before an improved condition will be noticed.

Treatment for the second condition mentioned above should be radical. There is nothing to do in such a case but to dig out the gravel, or poor soil, and put in that which is suitable. There is no short cut to success through such conditions. Don't deceive yourself by thinking that good soil can be brought about by the addition of fertilizers and patent grass foods. Of course, if you are striving for a temporary growth of grass it can be accomplished by fertilizers, but for a permanent lawn the loam conditions must be right. Fertilizers are very useful at times, but to apply them to gravel or poor soil with the expectation of supplying plant food, will only spell failure. After you have taken out the poor soil, put in a foot and one-half, or better, two feet of the best loam you can find. On this sow your seed, and the results will surely be satisfactory. Making a lawn is no work for a lazy man. It takes a hustler, and one that is willing to stick to the work until success comes. Lawns do not happen; they are the results of intelligent and hard work.

The value of a roller. Just here it might be well to explain why the use of a roller is so persistently urged, and why it is given such seemingly unwarranted prominence in this talk. During the Spring and Winter the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground produces a loosening and heaving effect on the earth, and the result of this is plainly seen on the plants in our hardy gardens. They are oftentimes forced up and their roots destroyed by this action of the frost. A lawn, which is nothing more than a collection of hundreds of thousands of tiny plants, suffers in the same way as the larger plants, and it is only by heavy rolling that a safe condition can be restored to the ground. While rolling is particularly necessary in the early Spring, it is also necessary throughout the entire Summer. Used during this time, it insures an even surface, discourages the action of worms, ants, grubs, etc., and also makes the earth unattractive to moles, as they find it difficult to work through a hard soil. By packing down the earth hard, it makes it possible for the grass roots to utilize the water deep down. A loose soil will not hold moisture, and it is because of this that grass areas so easily burn out during a period of drought.

The suggestion of a roller brings anything but pleasurable memories to many, for this implement of childhood days was a cumbersome affair, so heavy and unwieldy that it took a Hercules to move one, even of moderate weight. Today they make rollers with roller bearings, that are noiseless, and so nicely adjusted that a boy can handle a very heavy one without any trouble. The adjustable kind is the most useful, for with it you have many rollers in one. By the addition of sand or water put into receptacles arranged to hold either, the weight is quickly varied. The utility of such an arrangement is very evident, and a hundred uses can be found for it.

The loam for a lawn. In the matter of using loam, just remember that you can not get loam that is too good. A lawn is a permanent affair, or should be, and the soil is supposed to furnish nourishment to the grass roots for a long period. Unless there is plant food in the soil, it cannot be given out. Get the best possible, but if the best you can get is not good enough, enrich it by adding manure, bone meal, and to increase humus, grow a crop of cow peas and plow them into the ground in the Fall. While a deep soil is necessary, one need not feel discouraged if they lack a place where this depth can be had. One of the most successful lawns that I have ever seen had but four inches of loam on it, but the secret of its success was the fact that it had a bottom of clay, which had been heavily rolled when first put in, and the sides also were banked with the same clay. Such an arrangement held the water, and more than made up for the insufficiency of depth of loam. This lawn was made over a ledge, where, blasting was impossible.

Something about Grass Seed. In buying Grass Seed don't let yourself be fooled by the prevalent method of advertising, which is very apt to give one the impression that there is some magic in the seed business, and that some few people are the possessors of secrets whereby they can offer a special kind of grass that will give almost miraculous results. Read this class of advertising, if you will, and then forget all about it, and go to some reputable firm, of which there are many in every city, and buy your seed there. (see page 50). You can depend on these dealers for they are in the business to stay, and it is to their advantage to treat you honestly. There is a wonderful difference in Grass Seeds, but the full significance of this assertion can only be appreciated by those in the business. Don't try to see how cheap you can purchase the seed. First-class re-cleaned seed, and that is what you want, is worth a fair price and needs no advertising to effect a sale. You must, unless you are skilled in the matter, trust your dealer to a great extent. While it is well to do so, one should have a little knowledge of the kinds and quality of seed used. Each kind of grass has just as much individuality as any plant in a greenhouse, and requires certain conditions under which it will thrive the best. One grass grows well in a sandy soil, another in the shade, another wants a deep soil, and so on through the list. It is a question with many, as to which is preferable—sowing a single kind of seed or combining a number. While there is no doubt that the best lawn is made with a single kind of grass, yet under conditions, combining a number of kinds is to be recommended.

For the Golf Ground. What is needed here is a close, low-growing grass, that will stand a lot of tramping, and will make a springy, tough turf. When you want to make the greens, remember to reverse the order that you would follow in making a lawn. The idea for the putting green is to keep the grass growing low and compact, and to discourage anything that would tend toward a rank growth. Make the ground sandy, with a gravelly bottom, to insure good, easy drainage. This treatment will bring about the desired result, discouraging most effectually a rank growth. Gordinier's "Gilt Edge" Golf Mixture (see page 50).

Grass Seed to be used in shady places. There is always a great demand for grass that will thrive without much sun, but the only uncertainty about such inquiries is the degree of shade that the position enjoys, or suffers under. Many imagine that the expression "shady places" comprises anything from total darkness to occasional sunshine. For the average shady place use Gordinier's "Gilt Edge" Shady Nook (see page 50).

Sowing Grass Seed. If you use a Lawn Seeder, the wind will have no effect, but where the seed is sown by hand, choose a time when the wind is not blowing. Many imagine they can do this work well, regardless of the condition of the wind, but it is only in their imagination that the success exists. Sow about three to three and one-half bushels to the acre. Rake the ground after seeding, water, then roll. Put on a weight of 400 pounds if you can handle it, and you surely can with the roller-bearing kind of roller. Sow seed as early as possible in the Spring to enable it to become well established be-

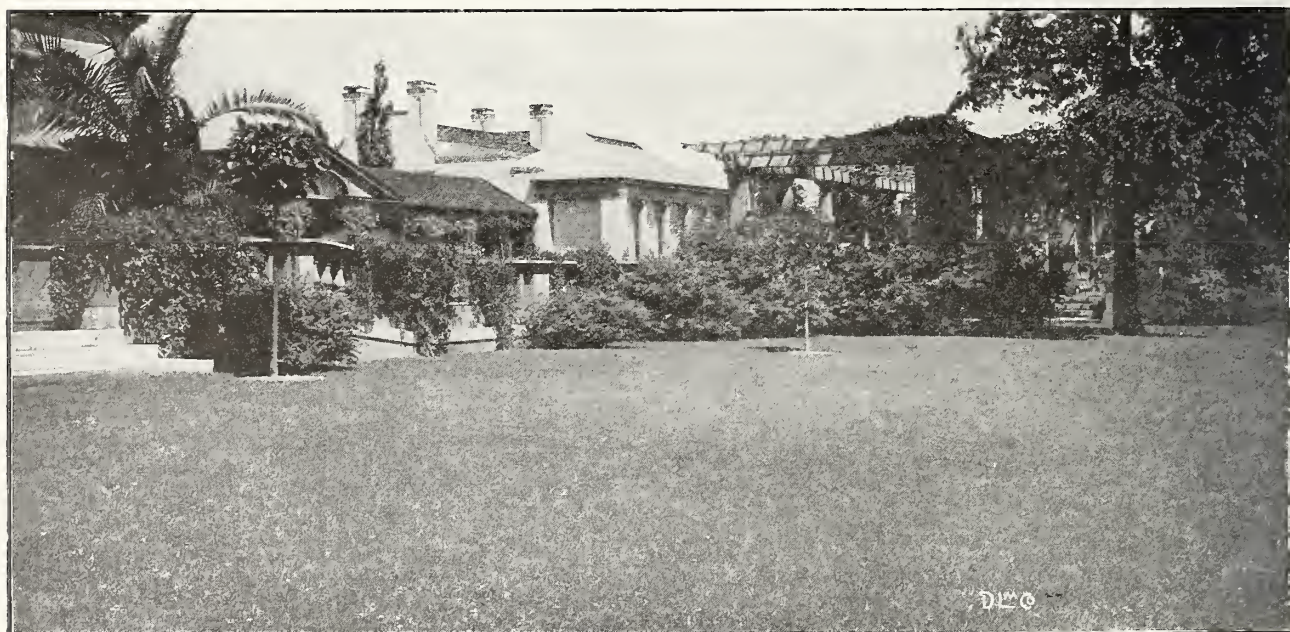
fore the hot weather comes on. Early sowing also lets the grass get ahead of the weeds. If seeding is done in the Fall, don't delay until too late. It is a matter of opinion which time is preferable, Spring or Fall.

Fertilizing a lawn. A lawn that has been properly made will not require much attention in regard to fertilizing for many years. The very common practice of covering the grass with a thick coating of all grades of manure in the Fall has its advantages and decided disadvantages, with the latter far outnumbering the former. There is no doubt but what there is a benefit derived from the application of manure, but when it is unnecessary, and the desired end can be reached by other, and less objectionable methods, what is the use of making our places unsightly for months at a time. If you will persist in using manure, be sure to employ only the old, well rotted kind. Fresh manure will certainly bring weeds, while there is less chance of these in the old. Sheep manure, spread about one ton to the acre, is an excellent dressing, and will not bring weeds. (See page 51).

Watering a lawn. When your grass needs water, water it. This means that water should be administered in such a way that it will sink into the ground, to serve as a reservoir for the use of the grass roots during the day. Sprinkling, as generally understood, does not mean watering. No matter how fancy the contrivance may be by which the water is thrown in fanciful whirls and sprays over the lawn, it will not have the effect on the soil that water, running slowly from a hose laid on the ground will have. A light sprinkling is almost useless, and while it freshens the deep green color of the grass, there is little further effect, for the next day's sun will quickly evaporate what little water there is on the surface of the ground, and the grass consequently suffers. When water is necessary, lay the hose on the ground, and let the water run slowly from it for hours. This is what accomplishes results. If there is a water meter attached to your water supply, all that I can say is that I am sorry for the lawn.

A little about a hose. By the way, take care of your hose. Don't let it lie on the grass, baking for hours in the sun. After using it empty the water and coil the hose up, and store in some cool place. When you go to buy a hose, remember that you cannot get a hose that is worth anything for four or five cents a foot, as many very alluring advertisements announce. A cheap hose is not cheap in the end, for it is a source of endless trouble from impossible patching. As in the matter of buying Grass Seeds, don't be fooled by the advertisements in buying hose.

Weeds. Like the poor, the weeds will be always with us, and the only way to get rid of them is to persistently fight them. There is no absent method treatment that will work satisfactorily in eradicating them, and the only real, practical method is to dig them out, and then make the grass grow so close that the weed cannot find entrance. Fight them from the first moment in the Spring, and again in the Fall, but at all times strive to keep them in check. Make the best fight in the Spring and Fall, as I said, as the damages from digging can easily be remedied at these times, and will not be noticed as much as in the Summer time. Dandelions should be taken out deep, that



is, as much of the root as possible should be taken. Cutting off the top simply makes two grow where there was but one before. The handiest tool to dig dandelions with is an asparagus knife. The long blade with the V-shaped cut in the end makes it possible to get well down to the roots without tearing the sod much.

Plantains are lively growers but not so difficult to get out as the dandelions, as they do not root so deep. They are a pest, however. Crab grass is the toughest proposition of all. It grows so low that the mower, as usually set, will not touch it. It is an annual, and seeds itself each year, so if it is not taken care of before it forms its seed, you are sure of a crop the following year. When the frost kills it wherever it has been will be seen bare patches of ground. Where found, it should be dragged out with a rake. Set the mower low so that it will catch what you may have left. Wherever you dig up a weed, sprinkle a little seed and press the earth hard. After the work is done, get out the roller and push it often across the lawn.

Other troubles. Ants, grubs, moles, worms, etc., are other unpleasant things that must be contended with. Like the weeds, they must be kept after, and the most effective thing to do it with is a roller, not a play toy affair, but a good, healthy-looking machine that will have a strong suggestiveness of weight in its every line. Will a four-hundred pound roller do the work properly? Of course, if you have nothing but a four-hundred-pound roller use it, and here is where an adjustable roller will fit nicely. The best weight for the condition as stated above, would be a roller of a thousand pounds. Such a weight rolled a few times across the grass, would most successfully discourage creeping or boring pests in the ground. For ants, where they are numerous, I would use bi-sulphide of carbon. Pour the liquid into their borings, and then plug up the entrances, after which roll the ground. Or better still, drive a stick into the ground about three feet, and into this hole pour the carbon, closing the hole afterward. Many recommend touching a match to the hole into which the bi-sulphide has been poured. To all that prefer this method I would say, do so, but not on my advice. The solution is highly explosive and must be handled with extreme care. Be sure to close the vessel that holds it before lighting a match. Almost as good results will follow the method of using, as suggested above. Be careful in using it. For moles, continue the heavy rolling, but where they persist, use the mole traps. Don't allow these pests to continue their work, for a few will speedily work great injury in a grass plot. There are hundreds of preparations on the market, advertised to eradicate weeds, and while they each have their particular advantages, they cannot be recommended in preference to hand weeding. I have tried some, with surprisingly good results. I made the mistake at one time of inviting a crowd of Italians onto a piece of land in the hope that they would forever remove the dandelions. From this experience, I would say, "Don't."

How often to cut the grass. No hard and fast rules can be made, stating a time when the grass should be cut, owing to varying conditions. The best that can be said is to cut the grass just as often as it is necessary, remembering that frequent cutting thickens the sod and grass. Remember that during the Summer months it will be advisable to raise the blades of the mowing machine to avoid cropping too close to the roots of the grass. In the Northern States, the last cutting should be around the first of October. This will leave the grass sufficiently long for Winter protection. Very long grass left on the lawn all Winter is an injury rather than a benefit. It mats down, and makes a bad mess by Spring, sometimes necessitating the re-making of the lawn. Don't let the grass get so long in the Spring before cutting that it will show patchy after cutting. Such grass is apt to burn out quickly.



Gordinier's Gilt Edge Shady Nook Lawn Grass Seed

In choosing a lawn mower get a good one. As with the grass and fertilizer, I would like to warn against the advertisement that offers a good machine for a ridiculously low price. The market is flooded with poor machines that are practically useless after the first season, if they last that long. Get one of the standard makes, and although it may cost you considerably more than the cheap kind, it will be far cheaper in the end. A standard machine will last for years in serviceable condition. Have it sharpened as often as it needs it. It may run through the entire season without needing it, but it pays to have it done at least twice during the Summer. There is a particularly interesting machine made that is nicely adapted for large lawns. It works almost like a carpet sweeper in the house, taking up everything from the lawn as it passes over the ground. For large places, it certainly is a labor saver. It not only removes all refuse from the grass, but it does the work much more satisfactorily than a man could do it. Several makes of these lawn sweepers are on the market.

A tidy lawn. A lawn to be attractive must be well kept, that is, it must be smoothly mowed, well rolled, all litter removed and the edges of the walks well made, and nicely trimmed, while the walks themselves should be graded and firm to the tread. Put a heavy roller onto the walks, repair any soft spots before they get large, and roll regularly. A very useful machine, much in use, is what is known as an Edge Trimmer. With it an edge can be trimmed along a walk, close to flower beds or close to the foundation stones of a building. It is an economical proposition, for with it a great amount of work can be done in a very short time.

In this little talk on lawns, my effort has been to treat the matter as plainly as possible, avoiding anything technical in expression, so that there could be no doubt as to what was meant. There is nothing mysterious in the work of making a lawn, being, as I said in the beginning, a question of getting the proper materials, and then treating them with a little intelligence and considerable application.

SELECTION OF THE SEED. The greatest care should be taken to procure seeds of the very best quality and of the variety desired. The highest priced seed is the cheapest in the end. A cheap grade may always be looked upon with suspicion, and is usually dear at any price.

CONCLUSION. Now, in conclusion, we wish to tell you that we have given this subject much study, and, as a result, we have in Gordinier's "Gilt-Edge" Lawn Grass a seed that is positively right as to Texture, Color, Habit of Growth and Hardiness.

As a rule, lawn seed is sold under the name of "mixtures," and of these beware. They are "mixed" for the purpose of disposing of odds and ends. The varieties used may or may not make a good lawn. To those who have not made a study of the subject, a lawn grass seed is almost any variety, no attention being paid to texture, color, or habit of growth.

We have made a study of Lawn Grasses, and our Gordinier's Gilt Edge is the result of our experiments. With us Lawn Grass is not a "side issue" but a department in itself, to which we devote time and attention.

Gordinier's Gilt Edge Lawn Grass Seed is used by thousands of private gardeners, on golf links and on polo fields.

GORDINIER'S GILT EDGE SHADY NOOK LAWN GRASS SEED

Produces in shaded places a fine velvety growth if soil is properly prepared before sowing. Bare spots seriously affect the otherwise attractive appearance of many lawns and while for renovating or filling such spots our English or Park mixtures are entirely sufficient, where such spots are caused by the shade of trees, a renovation can be better accomplished by the use of the Shady Nook mixture. This is composed only of varieties which thrive in shade. It includes all known varieties of this class otherwise adapted to the lawn, all of which are of dwarf habit and fine even growth and the mixture will be found equal for the purpose indicated to any offered elsewhere, regardless of what claims may be made. However, to secure a good growth the soil should be properly prepared before sowing seed. Soil that is naturally moist which has been densely shaded often becomes sour, which is indicated by a growth of moss and sometimes by bog grass. In such cases the moss or grass should be removed, the soil thoroughly worked over and an application of lime be given at the rate of one bushel to each thousand feet. If the soil is dry and there has been no growth on it for some time it is usually very hard and it is useless to sow seed without working it deeply and thoroughly pulverizing it. What would be preferable would be to remove some of the soil and put in its place new soil composed as much as possible of rotted turf and thereby furnish humus which soils, on which nothing has grown for some time, usually lack. While if soil is well prepared the growth will continue for some time, we do not claim the permanency for this that we do for the English when used in the open exposure to the sun, as there are no grasses which if cut often, will be as permanent in the shade as others in the open. This is especially true if the shade is very dense. We therefore advise yearly attention and applications of a small quantity of seed if growth is thin. Those who have hitherto been unable to secure a growth under trees because they have not used a special mixture, will find this of great value and will be well repaid for any slight expense and trouble incurred in following our suggestions by the greatly improved appearance of the lawn. Qt. 35c., 4 qts. \$1.25, 8 qts. \$2.00, bus. of 20 lbs., \$7.00.

GORDINIER'S GILT EDGE TERRACE LAWN GRASS SEED

A special mixture of grasses best suited for sowing on terraces, railroad embankments and side hills—grasses that produce strong, spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing them out; that will withstand drought and exposure, thrive on shallow soils, and at the same time produce a rich, velvety green turf throughout the season. Qt. 35c., 4 qts. \$1.25, 8 qts. \$2.00, bus. \$7.00.



Gordinier's Gilt Edge Terrace Lawn Grass Seed



Gordinier's Gilt Edge Lawn Seed

GORDINIER'S GILT EDGE LAWN SEED

We have taken special care that no light or slow-growing varieties be included in this mixture, so that when seed is sown, if the ground is in proper shape, it will start at once and in a few days look green. It will form a thick turf in a few weeks' time, has no tendency to stool or grow in clumps, as we have allowed no grasses of this nature to be in the mixture. It withstands the drought without turning brown, as the varieties selected are of deep rooting. Gordinier's Gilt Edge Lawn Seed will produce grass in a very short time of a beautiful deep green color, and retain the same during the season. The making of permanent lawns has required a great amount of experiment to obtain perfect satisfaction, and Gordinier's Gilt Edge Lawn Seed is the result of our experiments. Qt. 25c., 4 qts. 80c., 8 qts. \$1.25, bus. of 20 lbs. \$5.00.

GORDINIER'S GILT EDGE PUTTING GREEN GRASS SEED

Laying down new courses and renovating old ones. It is used on the Championship Courses. We have given much attention to grasses for Golf Courses. The mixtures we offer are composed of foreign Grasses that thrive here, with the addition of several fine American varieties, and are the result of experiments conducted. By the use of these mixtures, and with proper care, the finest Fair Greens and Putting Greens in the world can be successfully rivaled. If conditions are favorable, a good playing turf may be secured in eight weeks from time of sowing, and will last indefinitely. Qt. 35c., 4 qts. \$1.25, 8 qts. \$2.00, bus. of 20 lbs. \$7.00.

GORDINIER'S GILT EDGE TOUGH-SOD GRASS SEED

For tennis courts, croquet grounds, bowling greens, etc. It quickly forms an indestructible sod. Smooth, firm, elastic, standing wear and tear of outdoor games. Constantly green. Under congenial conditions it will be ready for mowing four weeks from sowing, and in six weeks ready for playing. Gordinier's "Tough-Sod" Grass seed is a blend of grasses especially suited for the making of Grass Tennis Courts, Croquet Grounds, Bowling Greens, etc. The turf required for outdoor sports must be closely interwoven, firm, elastic, smooth, and durable, to stand the wear and tear. These requirements are met in Gordinier's "Tough-Sod" Mixture, which is composed of native and acclimated foreign fine-leaved, fibrous, deep-rooting grasses that spread and intermingle, the seeds of which are blended in the proper proportions to form and maintain a tough, matted sward, constantly green, even in dry weather. These varieties of grasses being low-growing and fine-leaved, require to be sown liberally if a playing turf is desired quickly; not less than one quart should be used for 300 square feet, or five bushels per acre; half that quantity will do for renovating. Qt. 30c., 4 qts. \$1.00, pk. \$1.75, bus. of 20 lbs. \$6.00.



SHEEP FERTILIZER

This is not an interesting subject, however, it is a subject with which you must be perfectly familiar if you want to have a successful garden, lawn or farm. To get the most out of the soil you must have a knowledge of fertilizing ingredients. This little book will help you. It is not a scientific treatise. Just a simple, truthful little article, easily read, easily understood. If you are willing to buy the best seed, and if you are willing to give the crops the best care, why not go a little further and provide them with the food they must have? In other words, insure your next crop by reading this little

book. Let's begin. First bear in mind these principles as defined by the famous German chemist, Baron Von Liebig:

1. "A soil can be termed fertile only when it contains all the materials requisite for the nutrition of plants in the required quantity and in the proper form."

2. "With every crop a part of these ingredients is removed. A part of this part is added again from the inexhaustible store of the atmosphere, another part, however, is lost forever if not replaced by man."

3. "The fertility of the soil remains unchanged if all the ingredients of the crop are given back to the land. Such a restitution is effected by manure."

Principle No. 2 is very important. Read it very carefully. A part of the nutrition of plants "is lost forever if not replaced by man." This means that you must fertilize the soil. Unless you do fertilize the soil after every crop, your crops will become poorer and poorer. You have got to put back in the soil the ingredients your crops take out, and every crop, no

matter what it is, will remove a certain amount of soil strength. You must use fertilizer.

That's an established fact.

What kind of fertilizer shall you use?

Well, practical experience has proved that, as a rule, Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash are the substances most needed to be applied to soils to make or to keep them fertile. In conjunction with these elements, soils must contain a certain amount of humus.

A fertilizer that contains these three fertilizing constituents, i. e., nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, is called a "Complete Fertilizer." A "Complete Fertilizer" is, therefore, the best. A "Complete Fertilizer" is the one you should use.

How can you buy a Complete Fertilizer?

Well, you can buy complete commercial fertilizers, but they do not contain Humus, and Humus, you will remember, is one of the necessary substances.

Again, you can buy a load of rotted stable manure, but in rotting a large part of the nitrogen, its most valuable element of plant food, has been lost in the form of Ammonia. Then, too, rotted manure is unsightly, inconvenient to use, and moreover, it is full of weed seeds.

Now we suggest "Wizard" Pulverized Sheep Manure as the best complete fertilizer for your use. It is a complete fertilizer in every sense of the term, for it contains not only nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, but humus as well. Therefore, it is better than commercial fertilizers. "Wizard" Sheep Manure is not unsightly, it is very convenient to use, and does not contain weed seeds. Therefore, it is better than rotted manure. Here's the analysis per ton of the manure of different farm animals. This analysis is made by the United States Department of Agriculture, so it's accurate.

ANALYSIS PER TON OF MANURE OF DIFFERENT ANIMALS.

	Nitrogen, Per Cent.	Phosphoric Acid, Per Cent.	Potash, Per Cent.
Sheep.....	.768	.391	.591
Calves.....	.497	.172	.532
Pigs.....	.840	.390	.320
Cows.....	.426	.290	.440
Horses.....	.490	.260	.480



Sensation Oats grown with
"Wizard" sheep manure,
65 bushels per acre

SHEEP FERTILIZER—Continued



A beautiful new Lawn made possible the first year with "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer and Gilt Edge Lawn Seed

Moreover, this same Government Bulletin says of sheep manure: "Sheep manure contains a small amount of water and is, weight for weight, the richest manure produced by any of the common farm animals."

Here is another important consideration in favor of sheep manure. It is a fact often lost sight of in practice that the urine of animals is by far the most valuable part of the excreta. Now "Wizard" sheep manure is gathered daily from covered sheds and none of the nitrogen is lost.

This gentleman gave "Wizard" brand sheep fertilizer a trial on oats with the result mentioned in this letter, and we also show pictures of the field and the harvested crop:—

"In regard to the 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer I purchased from you this Spring, I beg to say that it proved highly satisfactory, indeed, I would rather have it than any other fertilizer I know of. I drilled in the fertilizer with the oats (Gordinier's Sensation) and from eighteen and one-half bushels I harvested more than 300 bushels."

HERE ARE FULL AND COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USING "WIZARD" SHEEP FERTILIZER. "WIZARD" BRAND ON THE LAWN.

For landscape fertilizing "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is widely known and extensively used, and possesses many superior qualities, especially adapted to this purpose. An application of from sixty to one hundred pounds per thousand square feet, scattered broadcast over the lawn much as one would sow grass seed, will prove very satisfactory in stimulating a close, heavy turf rich in color and appearance.

In dry, hot weather it is best to wet down thoroughly after applying.

The use of rough stable manure for lawn dressing is strongly condemned because of the foul weeds and wild grass it brings with it. These are next to impossible to get rid of and often ruin an otherwise beautiful lawn. Such top-dressing is invariably objectionable because of the unsightly appearance and disagreeable odor always present until it is raked off and carted away.

"Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer overcomes all of these objections. The dry, fine particles immediately settle to the grass roots out of sight and all of the disagreeable features in top-dressing a lawn are eliminated when sheep manure is used.

This letter is from a professional gardener who has charge of many of the finest places in the City of Troy, N. Y.:—

"I am a professional gardener and in my work I know of no better fertilizer than sheep manure. I have used the 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer and find it to be the best of all for garden and lawn work."

For the Flower and Vegetable Garden. "Wizard" Brand is nature's food plant and will work wonders in the flower garden because it supplies the worn out soil with just the elements taken away by last season's growing. Nitrogen that forces quick, healthy growth of stalk, stem and foliage; Phosphoric Acid that gives color and tone and makes a profusion of rare and beautiful bloom; Potash that strengthens the plant from root to blossom, and Humus to make the soil fertile and absorbent.

"Wizard" Brand in the vegetable garden is most practical and valuable, because garden soil becomes impoverished quickly, and quality, size and flavor of all that it produces are sacrificed. Fresh, crisp garden dainties, home grown and gathered, are well worth the effort and small expense required to renew and fortify the soil with just the elements which give so much in return.

Application.—The same quantities recommended for the lawn may be used to advantage in the flower and vegetable garden. It is preferable to apply one-half of the manure over the surface and spade it under, then scatter the balance and rake it in thoroughly just before planting. Shrubs, perennials, vines, etc., may be treated to

an application around the base and the soil raked and pulverized thoroughly. This treatment has proven so universally satisfactory and pleasing that it may be followed with every assurance of success.

"Wizard" Brand in the Garden. In the kitchen and the floral garden "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is of especially practical value. The quantity recommended for the lawn may be applied preferably by spading in one-half the amount and raking the remainder into the top soil afterward.

This practice will insure strong, early growth and impart that crisp delicious flavor to the vegetables and berries, which adds so much to the pleasure of growing them. The shrubs and flowers will show the effect of this treatment to a marked degree in stronger plants, brighter, more beautifully colored foliage and an early profusion of lasting bloom. Occasional applications made in both gardens during the growing season will prove profitable, and when ordering it is advisable to figure on having some of your supply left on hand for this purpose.

For use as a liquid manure "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is unequaled because of its convenient, cleanly and concentrated form. One pound to five gallons of water makes a safe and efficient application and may be used once a week in place of the regular watering until desired results are obtained. The pulverized manure is best for this purpose, and the mixture should be well stirred when applying. House plants, window box and porch gardens respond wonderfully to this treatment.

For Golf Greens. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is ideal for fertilizing golf greens. Apply by sprinkling lightly over the green once each month. The grass will respond quickly and will thicken and be of better color. "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer is sold in car lots to some of the largest Golf Clubs in this section of the country.

Read this letter from a man who has had considerable experience as a commercial grower of plants:—

"I have a garden plot of about one-half acre, and, while it would be no trouble for me to secure a stock of horse manure, I do not use it as I much prefer the 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer. This year I put a handful of 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer in each hill of egg plants and the result was very satisfactory. When I had charge of greenhouses we used 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer with water and watered the bench stock and here, too, the results were satisfactory."

Three years ago this lady started a garden that is today one of the most beautiful in this section of the country:

"Your favor of August 4th received, and in reply beg to say I have used 'Wizard' Sheep Fertilizer in my garden for the past two years, and can recommend it very highly."

This letter is from a lady who changed an ordinary "back yard" plot into a most beautiful garden that supplied an abundance of flowers of every variety:

"I am sending you a photograph of my garden, which shows the excellent results of your seed and 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer, and I thank you very much for your advice and interest."

This letter is from a gentleman who has a very beautiful suburban estate.

"We have used your 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer for the last three years on our vegetable, flower garden and lawn, and consider it one of the best fertilizers we have used. It is economical, as compared with other kinds.

House Plants. For House Plants, such as Ferns, Palms, etc., there is nothing better than "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer. For such use it is put up in 1- and 5-lb. packages with complete directions on every package. House plants may be fertilized with "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer in the water with which the plants are moistened. Use one teaspoonful of "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer to each pint of water, once every two weeks.



A public park in which "Wizard" Sheep Manure is used all Summer

SHEEP FERTILIZER—Continued

For the Window Box. Get as clean, mealy soil as possible and mix into it thoroughly one-half pound "Wizard" sheep manure for every six quarts soil. Do not fail to arrange for drainage. Window box soil is especially liable to sour and spoil everything unless provision is made for excess water to drain off. Use the food occasionally during the Summer in the water, two or three teaspoonfuls for each pint of water. Stir while applying.

For Trees. Applied about the roots of trees in Fall and Spring it will give the foliage much better color and cause the trees to grow more vigorous. Especially is this true of trees planted in narrow planting spaces, along streets and driveways. Trees of all kinds will take on new life and vigor and give handsome returns for a liberal application of "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer. The soil should be dug out six to twelve inches deep for two to four feet around the base and from five to twenty pounds of manure worked into it, the amount, of course, depending upon the size of the tree. In cities where trees are often crowded in narrow parkways this application will be particularly valuable.

This letter is from a gentleman who won third prize in the American Homes and Gardens garden competition. His garden is the result of his personal work:

"For several years I have purchased of you 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer, which I have used in my garden and on the lawn. I have found the same very satisfactory. By using this fertilizer I find I avoid the usual crop of weeds which accompanies the use of ordinary barnyard manure."

Don't neglect to read this very sincere letter from a customer of ours in Pennsylvania. It is complete and shows that "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer may be used with perfect safety on all plants.

"I received my last order of 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer a few days ago and would say that after having made a thorough test of this fertilizer, I consider it by far the best that I have ever used. The secret of its value is in the fact that it is so readily incorporated in the soil and having a very high degree of plant nutrient, it quickly enriches all the soil. A test made this last season in very poor soil proved the lasting quality of this fertilizer. It produced a steady, strong growth throughout the entire season. This fertilizer can be safely used in potting soil for tender bulbs such as gloxinia and tuberous begonias and produces most excellent results. I can cheerfully recommend 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer and especially to gardeners and florists who are seeking a safe, effective and exceedingly convenient fertilizer."

We wish you could see this writer's beautiful garden. It is one mass of bloom from early Spring until late in the Fall.

"I have used 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer in my garden and on my lawn for two years and have found it most satisfactory, easy to handle and of great value."

For Public Parks. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is used on some of the best public parks in this country, including the beautiful park system of Chicago. It is more efficient, easier to apply and has less odor than any other fertilizer and does not have to be raked up.

"Wizard" Brand in the Orchard, Berry Patch and Truck Garden. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer in bags is the most concentrated and economical form for mulching and top-dressing the orchard, berry patch and truck garden. Experienced growers are rapidly realizing the necessity of maintaining the fertility of their soil by the continual use of manure regardless of any other concentrated fertilizers they may apply to force rapid growth and development of the crop. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer not only furnishes plant food in liberal and quickly available form, but it does more; it makes available for plant food valuable elements in the soil which otherwise lie dormant and useless. In other words



A Chicago Park using "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer

quently the demand for manure is rapidly increasing among the trade while the available supply is constantly decreasing. This fact is attested by the reports of many growers who have great difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply for their use.

The convenient, concentrated form of "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer makes it especially economical and valuable to the market grower because it retains all of the efficiency of rough manure and has the additional advantage of being free from moisture, rough stuff and rubbish. It is therefore more easily and cheaply handled and the labor and waste in application is reduced to a minimum, while it gives immediate and maximum results. For use in forcing rapid growth and early maturity "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is unexcelled. It is easily applied just at the time the garden truck needs a stimulant to give that superior finish and lasting quality so valuable when ready for market. The way to get top prices is to have better produce than the other fellow. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer helps top the market and in this way pays for its use.

One of the most experienced celery growers in this section, a professional who raises about 400,000 plants every season, informs us that he considers "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer one of the best fertilizers he ever has used. He makes the application at the rate of one ton per acre, sprinkling "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer along the row after the plants have well started.

The second application is made from three to four weeks later, according to the weather, at the same rate and in the same way.

He informs us that of all the varieties of fertilizer he has used that the "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer is by far the most satisfactory and economical.

This letter was sent to the factory by a florist firm in Pennsylvania:

"We want you to send us at once five (5) tons of your 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer; it is the best and produces the most satisfactory results. We expect to order more about September 1st."

The Ideal Manure for Florists. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is a standard and well-known fertilizer for hot-house plants, and our brand comes in the most convenient and economical form.

From "The Florists' Exchange," July 25, 1910.

Pulverized Sheep Manure for Carnations, etc. A subscriber informs us that he has noticed that some of his friends in the same line of business have had very good success with pulverized sheep manure in growing Carnations and Roses, especially the former, and he wants to know what we think of it for this use, and also wishes complete directions for mixing it. He further wants to know if this pulverized sheep manure is as good on all bench crops as it is for Carnations.

—Pulverized sheep manure is a valuable fertilizer for greenhouse crops, and according to investigations made at



A beautiful Lawn in one year, the result of using "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer and Gordinier's Gilt Edge Lawn Seed

SHEEP FERTILIZER—Continued

the Cornell Experiment Station, several years ago, this manure is about one-third more valuable than horse or cow manure, the value being estimated by the relative proportions of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid contained in these various manures. In Carnation growing, there are two chief methods by which the sheep manure may be applied, the first being in a liquid form and used in the proportion of half a bushel of the manure to a barrel of water; and the second as a top-dressing on the benches, the manure being mixed with soil in the proportion of one part of manure to two parts of soil, and applied to the surface of the bench thickly enough to cover the soil. But in either case it is not applied until the plants are well established, the liquid being given at intervals of a week or ten days, and the top-dressing being renewed at longer intervals, according to the growth of the plants and the condition of the soil. So much depends upon the quality and condition of the soil in the benches that it is practically impossible to lay down positive rules for the application of these additional fertilizers, and with our imperfect knowledge of the contents of the soils we use it becomes necessary for each grower to experiment for himself, bearing in mind that an excess of feeding is likely to produce soft flowers in Carnations, and also excessively brittle stems.

Manure is one of the necessities the grower of cut flowers cannot successfully replace with any other fertilizing material. The demand for manure by all classes of growers, however, is constantly increasing, while the available supply is growing poorer and less every season. During the past few years "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer has been widely advertised and thoroughly tested in the florists' trade. Its favorable reputation and increasing demand is the result of successful use by many of the largest and most progressive wholesale growers, as well as smaller florists who grow their own stock.

This trade knows by hard experience the disagreeable labor required to properly handle and apply stable manure consisting generally of excessive rough stuff, rubbish and moisture, and a very small percentage of usable material. It has always been objectionable for many important reasons, not the least of which is the usual difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory supply when most needed and the fact that scarcely any two lots are uniform in composition and condition, often causing loss and waste in excess of all possible value in the material.

In using "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer they can depend on the absolute purity of the kind they want to use, in convenient, concentrated form, free from dangerous mixtures and adulterating material, uniform in quality, grade and condition; manure that has not been leached or permitted to heat and lose its strength, reliable, easy to handle and apply and full of value for all inside and outside work. For mulching or top-dressing young stock on the benches and feeding manure stock in bloom or coming into bloom nothing better can be had. Don't risk experimenting with artificial mixtures you know nothing about. It is too dangerous and is often the cause of losses that take long to make up. Manure is the old safe and reliable standby, and "Wizard" Brand is nothing but concentrated manure in modern, easily handled form.

Liquid manure is one of the most valuable forms in which "Wizard" Brand is applied. The pulverized manure is largely used in this way because so much of it is readily soluble and in condition to produce quick and lasting effects. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is a particularly efficient material for making up the compost supply. It is used in this way by many florists who have limited space and who cannot mix their compost in the old way. It acts quickly, has a better effect on the soil and is much more easily handled. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is the best and strongest in fertilizing and enriching elements of all nature's fertilizers, containing, as it does, Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash in liberal proportions. It is three times stronger than cow manure.

A factory letter from a landscape architect.

"You requested me to state how I like your 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer and in answer am glad to say I am very much pleased with it. As a lawn maker I never used anything equal to it, and for garden purposes I find it most excellent, as it gives immediate results. For roots, roses, peonies and perennial flowers I have never found any fertilizer that compares with it. For these purposes it surpasses any phosphate or bone fertilizer I ever used and I would rather have it than either of them at the same price. I have also had excellent results when used on sweet corn. My experience shows that it is the best and cheapest fertilizing material on the market.

A letter sent to the factory from experiment farms in Massachusetts. We wish you would read it.

"You will remember sending me a ton of your 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer for my experimental work and for use on children's gardens. I want to say that it can be used wherever pure manures are called for, in pot culture, as top-dressing on lawns, and in connection with either vegetables or flowers with

safety and absolute certainty as to good results. We used the sheep fertilizer alone and mixed and we never failed to get good results from it. It is splendid for making liquid manures. We could let the children use it without any fear of their killing their plants as they had done at times with chemical fertilizers. The 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer certainly has a place which cannot be filled economically by any other fertilizers."

A letter to the factory from an Illinois fruit grower:

"Herewith find order for one-half ton of 'Wizard' Brand Sheep Fertilizer. I found it excellent for all purposes where I used it and especially so for peaches and grapes. My raspberries also were never larger or finer. All parties who had my fruit the past season wish for it this, so I might say, with a just pride, 'it is all ordered'."

Sheep Manure Supply. Sheep manure to be at its best should not be exposed to the weather, and requires careful and expert manufacture when reduced to powdered form. The available supply of the right kind of sheep manure is therefore limited to points where the sheep are kept under cover, and where all the excrements can be gathered and cared for daily.

Chicago Stock Yards. Chicago Union Stock Yards, the largest live stock market in the world, offers prime conditions for this product. Five million sheep come to this point yearly and are kept in great barns until shipped or killed. The manure, which is never exposed to the weather, has no chance to leach or lose its strength, and is gathered up and taken to the plant each day, where it is prepared for shipment.

Process of Manufacture. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is carefully selected, shredded, kiln dried, screened, passed over strong magnets, pulverized, packed in bags or barrels. There are no weed seeds in "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer.

Advantages of Our Product. The process removes foreign substances, takes out the moisture and reduces the manure to a pulverized form, which is easy to handle, convenient to ship, highly concentrated — the most efficient and practical of all fertilizers.

Packed in Convenient Shape. "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer is packed for shipment in large barrels, weighing about 200 pounds, or in bags. The barrels make a clean and satisfactory way of shipping. One barrel of pulverized sheep manure, judiciously used, will go farther than several wagon loads of ordinary stable manure. It is easily applied, is free from foreign substances, and no after raking up is necessary.

Prices "Wizard" Brand Sheep Fertilizer

Per pound.....	\$0.10
5-pound package.....	.35
25-pound bag.....	.80
50-pound bag.....	1.25
100-pound bag.....	2.25
1 barrel (about 200 pounds).....	4.50
1 barrel (about 200 pounds) delivered free to nearest freight station.....	4.75
Prices subject to change.	

A factory letter from a park superintendent of Pennsylvania:

"Replying to your letter of the 9th inst., I beg to state that the reason you have not heard from me relative to your goods is that I have sufficient stock of my own for all our use at the present time, as we do not require much of these goods at this season of the year. Your stock has always proven very satisfactory to us, and when I am in need of same I will advise you."

Write for ton prices on Wizard Sheep Fertilizer. We carry all kinds of fertilizers

Write for prices



A private garden in which "Wizard" Sheep Fertilizer was used with great success

GILT EDGE FARM SEEDS

OUR customers should bear in mind the importance of buying good Grass seed. There is an astonishing quantity of poor, dirty Grass seed sold. Many farmers will buy Grass seed where they can get the lowest price, without regard to quality or purity. We have seen Timothy seed sold which contained over 9000 weed seeds to the pound, just because it was worth fifty cents a bushel less than good seed which contained no weed seed. Remember, all our seed is tested by the Government as to purity and germination. Write for prices on the following list of Special Grasses :

Timothy	Alfalfa Clover	Hungarian Millet	Cow Peas
Red Clover	Red Top	German Millet	Soy Beans
Alsike Clover	Kentucky Blue	Winter Vetch	Seed Oats
White Clover	Grass	Spring Vetch	Spring Rye
Sweet White Clover	Canada Blue Grass	Dwarf Essex Rape	Spring Wheat
Sweet Yellow	Bromus Inermis	Jap. Buckwheat	Canada Peas
Clover	Orchard Grass	Silver Gray Buck-	Seed Barley
Crimson Clover	Jap. Millet	wheat	Winter Wheat

SEED CORN

Buy your SEED CORN early. Fine Seed for this year:

ENSILAGE CORN

Gold Standard Leaming
Eureka
Pride of the North
Early Wonder
Reid's Yellow Dent
Lucey's Favorite

FLINT CORN

Longfellow
Sanford White Flint
16 Row Yellow Flint
Native 8 Row Yellow Flint
Smut Nose Yellow Flint

MAINE GROWN SEED POTATOES

Special and Standard. Early and Late Potatoes.

Write for prices and varieties

FERTILIZERS

Wizard Brand Sheep Manure
Hardwood Ashes

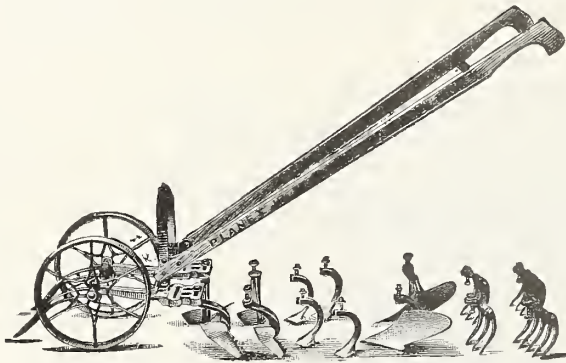
Bradley's Commercial Fertilizers
Raw ground Lime

Write for prices

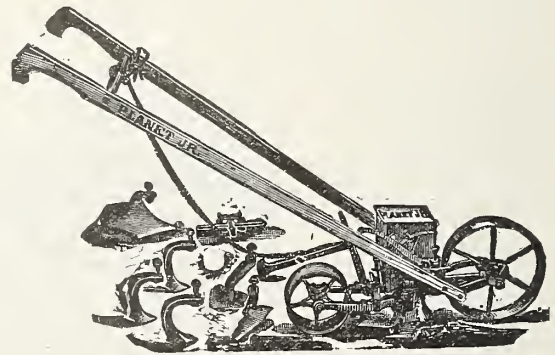
A Complete Line of GARDEN TOOLS

Planet Jr. and Iron Age Wheel Hoes and Drills

*Big Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
Free—Write To-day*



Complete Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoes



Complete Planet Jr. SEED DRILL

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

The Largest and Most Complete Stock in Northern New York

Write For Prices

Arsenate of Lead

Lime-Sulphur Solution

Pyrox

Kerosene Emulsion

Weed Killer

Paris Green

Dry Bordeaux

Whale Oil Soap

Nico Fume

Bug Death

Hellebore

Slug Shot

Scalecide

Aphine

Grape Dust

IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

In this department we carry in stock everything from a hoe to a wagon. Indeed there is nothing that is not in the stock rooms of this department. We merely mention that we have a most complete line of Wheel-Hoes and Cultivators, but should you want special implements we think you will find them illustrated in **Gordinier's Implement Catalog.**

POULTRY SUPPLIES

We carry a complete stock of Incubators and Brooders, both Cypher's and Prairie State. Our stock of Drinking Fountains, Feeders and Poultry Remedies is the most complete in Northern New York. Our big Poultry Catalogue is free. Write today.

WAR CONDITIONS ^{IN THE} SEED INDUSTRY !!

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING VARIETIES LISTED IN THIS CATALOGUE

Owing to the European war, seedsmen who sell only the best foreign-grown seeds are finding great difficulty in securing seed stocks. For many years we have had our seed grown especially for us in France, Germany, England, Holland, Denmark and Italy. Many of our growers can no longer supply us, and although we can buy some of these stocks in America we think it is best to cut out these varieties until we can again receive our foreign stock. Therefore the seed you *do* find listed in this price list will be from the best European growers. *Our stocks may be limited in quantity and variety but not in quality.*

VERY IMPORTANT ABOUT OUR FLOWER SEEDS

With the exception of the SWEET PEAS (which are grown for us in California), the NASTURTIUMS (which are grown for us in England and Holland), and the ASTERS (which are grown for us in New York State), most of the Flower Seeds are grown especially for use in *Europe*. Until recently we were receiving Parcel Post shipments of some Flower Seed from our *European* growers, but now such shipments have stopped. We have given this matter of shortage great consideration and have decided *to be out of certain varieties rather than supply seed stocks about which we know nothing.* We are doing this, we think, for the good of our trade, and trust you will appreciate this fact.

We shall carry quite a complete line of Flower Seeds although we do not list them in this catalogue. If you will kindly mention the sorts in which you are especially interested we will be very pleased to take up the matter either by letter or in person.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS

We shall carry our usual Large Stock, but find it impossible to illustrate and price in this catalogue owing to the changes in prices. We shall issue special books in so far as possible and if you will kindly let us know in what implements and tools you are interested we shall be pleased to furnish the books and quote prices.

INSECTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS

In this department we shall carry a most complete stock of all Insecticides and Fertilizers but we can name no prices in this catalogue, owing to the fact that we have not as yet received the prices from various factories and can no longer delay the printing of this catalogue.

Because you do not find our catalogue as complete as usual is due entirely to the fact that, while we expect to stock the regular line, we find it is impossible to make prices at the time this catalogue goes to press.

**H. W. GORDINIER & SONS CO.
TROY, N. Y.**

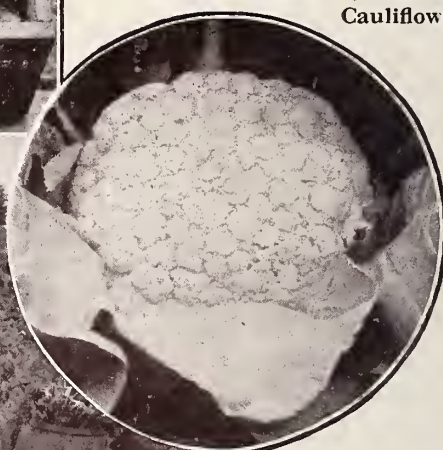
Gordinier's True Danish Cabbage and Cauliflower Seed

A field of
Gordinier's True
Danish Ball Head
Cabbage



Gordinier's True Danish
Snowball Cauliflower
Ready for Market

From a photograph of
Gordinier's Dry Weather
Cauliflower



A field of
Gordinier's True
Danish Snowball
Cauliflower
Grown by Mr.
John Underwood